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THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XI.

FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1842.

CANTON:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

1842.

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VOL. XI.—NOVEMBER, 1842.—NO. 11.

ART. I. *Retrospection, or a review of public occurrences in China, during the last ten years, from January 1st, 1842, to December 31st, 1841.* *(Concluded from page 528.)*

NEGOTIATIONS, commenced at Tientsin in August, 1840, were pending at this remote part of the empire at the close of that year. On the part of the Chinese they were conducted by Kíshen, and by captain Elliot on the part of the British. Captain Elliot strove to obtain, by fair words and arguments, indemnity for the past and security for the future. In this strife of words, it was not difficult to foresee on which side the victory would rest. The Chinese, from the very nature of their civil constitution, could not yield to the demands made on them, unless forced to do so; nor would they, in plain terms, give that which they knew they had not the power to withhold. Their only chance of success was in foiling their adversary by promises and delays; and in this way month after month had slipped by. The protestations of friendliness, assumed at the north when the British squadron appeared off the mouth of the Pei ho, were gradually laid aside, and a menacing attitude began to be assumed. Secret orders had been dispatched from Peking to all the generals, governors, and lieut.-governors along the coast, requiring them to increase the strength of their defenses. At length an edict came out, from which the following is an extract, dated

January 6th, 1841. * * * If the said foreigners (the English) again come to present any petitions, let them all be utterly rejected; should any of their ships sail near the ports on the coast, at once let matchlocks and artillery be opened, and the thundering attack be made dreadful. There must be no wavering, so as to exhibit the slightest degree of fear. *Chi. Rep.*, vol. X., p. 118.

This edict, elicited by reports which had been sent up to the emperor, both from Chekiang by Liú the lt.-governor, and from Canton by Kíshen, virtually nullified the armistice which had been agreed upon previously, and announced to the Chinese in an edict of Nov. 17th, 1840.

7th. A circular was issued at Macao announcing to the British residents there the fall of the forts at Chuenpí.

"Negotiations having been interrupted, the positions of Chuenpí and Táicocktow were simultaneously attacked this morning by sea and land, and have both fallen to H. M.'s arms. It will be very satisfactory to H. M.'s subjects to learn that this gallant achievement was effected with trifling loss, notwithstanding an obstinate and honorable defense at all points.

(Signed) "Charles Elliot, H. M.'s plenipotentiary.
H. M. ship Wellesley, at anchor in Anson's bay, 7th January, 1841."

The details of this engagement are to be found in vol. X., page 37. While the forces were getting ready to advance to the attack on the forts at the Bogue, his excellency admiral Kwán sought an armistice, which was agreed to, and announced by a second circular, dated off Anunghoy, on board H. M.'s ship Wellesley.

"A communication has been received from the Chinese commander-in-chief, which has led to an armistice, with the purpose to afford the high commissioner time to consider certain conditions now offered for his acceptance.

(Signed) "Charles Elliot, H. M. plenipotentiary."

On this same day, the 8th, Kíshen sent up a memorial to the throne, regarding the attack on the forts at Chuenpí. This and the imperial replies are in vol. X., p. 108.

9th. Sundry merchants in Macao addressed sir Gordon Bremer, remonstrating against the permission of egress from the river of the American merchantmen Kosciusko and Panama. *C. Reg., Mar. 9th.*

20th. A circular was issued to her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary in Macao, announcing the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the imperial commissioner and himself, involving the conditions of a treaty, in which it was agreed on the part of the Chinese that the island and harbor of Hongkong were to be ceded to the British crown, six millions of indemnity to be paid by the Chinese, direct official intercourse allowed on equal terms, and the trade of the port to be opened in ten days. Vol. X., p. 63.

21st. The British colors, which for several days had been flying over the demolished forts at Chuenpí, were hauled down, and the forces retired from the mouth of the river.

23d. H. M. brig Columbine, comd. Clarke, was dispatched to Chusan, with dispatches requiring its evacuation by the British.

26*th.* The island of Hongkong was this day taken peaceable possession of in the name of her Britannic majesty, queen Victoria, with the formalities of hoisting the Union Jack, royal salute, &c.

27*th.* An interview took place near the pagoda at the Second Bar, on the river of Canton, between Kíshen and captain Elliot.

29*th.* Captain Elliot issued a proclamation, providing for the government of the island of Hongkong. Vol. X., p. 63.

30*th.* Captain Elliot, on his return from the interview with Kíshen, issued the following

"CIRCULAR TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

"The plenipotentiary aequaints H. M. subjects that the negotiations with the imperial commissioner proceed satisfactorily. Learning, however, that H. M. subjects are preparing to go to Canton, he feels it his duty to declare, that if persons pursue that course before he publishes a declaration that he considers it safe and suitable, must be pleased to understand that they are acting contrary to his sense of what is right for the public interest, and must incur the whole risk and responsibility of their own proceedings.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M. plenipotentiary."

February 1*st.* Their excellencies, the commander-in-chief, and plenipotentiary issued a proclamation to the Chinese of Hongkong, declaring them subjects of the queen of England, and giving them assurance of protection, &c.

11*th.* An imperial edict was received by Kíshen, blaming him for having solicited an extension of favor towards the English, and declaring that he had only pretended to promise, &c. Vol. X., p. 19.

13*th.* H. M. plenipotentiary held a second interview with Kíshen. He returned to Macao on the 15th.

18*th.* The boat of the steamer Nemesis was fired at from the fort upon Wangtong.

19*th.* A circular was issued at Macao by captain Elliot, giving information of the commander-in-chief's intention to move his forces towards the Bogue, which was accordingly done.

23*d.* Hostilities resumed against the Chinese, Kíshen having failed to conclude the treaty of peace previously agreed on.

24*th.* The island of Chusan was this day evacuated by the British troops, the Chinese having previously released the prisoners in their possession. Capt. Anstruther, Mrs. Noble, and the other prisoners at Ningpo reached the shipping after the island was evacuated. Vol. X., pp. 184, 191.

25*th.* Rewards were offered by the Chinese authorities at Canton, for Englishmen, dead or alive: $50,000 were to be paid for the ringleaders. Vol. X., pp. 120, 174.

26*th*. The forts at the Bogue were attacked and taken by the British forces, under command of sir Gordon Bremer. A notice was issued the same day by the commander-in-chief, raising the blockade of the Bogue.

27*th*. A battery of some 50 guns, just below Whampoa, was destroyed, and the late British ship Cambridge (then called the Chesapeake) was blown up.

March 1*st*. The river was cleared for ships to Whampoa, and the vessels proceeded up the river.

2*d*. Major-general sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. &c., &c., arrived at Whampoa, in H. M. brig Cruizer, to assume command of the British land forces.

A masked battery, on the northeast end of Whampoa island was carried by boats' crews, and the advanced squadron anchored off Howqua's fort. Vol. X., pp. 179, 180.

3*d*. The prefect of Canton, after a good deal of hesitation, visited capt. Elliot under a flag of truce, and a suspension of hostilities ensued.

About this time a board of commissioners was appointed by the emperor, and dispatched to Canton. These were Yishán, Lungwan, Yáng Fáng, and Tsíshin.

6*th*. The armistice granted by H. M. plenipotentiary having expired, Napier's fort, in immediate advance of Howqua's folly, was occupied by the British forces, and a proclamation issued to the Chinese of Canton, sparing the city on condition that the people would remain quiet.

10*th*. The plenipotentiary at Macao, issued a circular, declaring that the passports of the Chinese granted to other ships than the British could not be respected, the port of Canton from one extreme to the other being under her Britannic majesty's arms.

12*th*. Kíshen, having been degraded and deprived of his insignia and credentials of office, and recalled to Peking, left Canton as a prisoner under guard.

13*th*. The fort, in the Macao passage, near Canton, was occupied by British forces, under command of captain Herbert.

On the same day, the Nemesis, lieut. Hall, proceeded from Macao to Canton by the Inner Passage, destroying several forts and nine junks on her way up. Captain Elliot was on board.

18*th*. A flag of truce having been fired on, during the 16th, the remaining defenses in Macao passage, the Dutch folly, a large flotilla of boats, were taken or destroyed, and the city of Canton placed

under the guns of the squadron, and the foreign factories occupied by British troops. This was done just two years after Lin, with his high hand, stopped the egress of foreigners from Canton, and of their shipping from Whampoa. Vol. X., p. 181.

20*th.* A suspension of hostilities was agreed upon, between the imperial commissioner Yáng and captain Elliot; the port was opened equally to the ships of all nations.

21*st.* All vessels are allowed to proceed to Whampoa, but do so at the risk of the parties sending them. Vol. X., p. 182.

26*th.* Two young officers of the Blenheim were lost while proceeding from Macao to their ship in the Roads.

Mr. Field, a British subject, belonging to the merchant service, was lost at the same time. His body, washed up on shore near the Barrier, was found April 1st.

April 5*th.* Captain Elliot returned to Canton, and took up his residence in the British hall.

12*th.* It was agreed by and with the members of the co-hong that the duties on foreign commerce should be the same as they were the preceding year. Vol. X., p. 234.

14*th.* Yishán and Lungwan, the new commissioners, and Kí Kung, made their entrance into Canton.

16*th.* Captain Elliot received what he regarded as satisfactory information of the faithful intentions of the new commissioners to abide by the engagements made by Yáng Fáng.

17*th.* A circular was issued by the plenipotentiary, requiring all small vessels on the river to be furnished with passports from himself.

25*th.* A court of inquiry was in cession at Hongkong, touching the mortality of the troops in Tinghái, during the preceding year.

30*th.* Captain (since major) William Caine, of H. M. 26th regiment was appointed chief magistrate of Hongkong.

Rules and regulations for the British merchant service arriving in the port of Hongkong were published. Vol X., p. 287.

May 1*st.* The first number of the Hongkong Gazette published under this date, by the authorities of that island.

8*th.* A Chinese, for having dared to speak about foreign affairs, was publicly beaten in the streets of Canton. This was a clear index of the feelings and purposes of the imperial and provincial authorities.

10*th.* Captain Elliot proceeded to Canton in the Nemesis, accompanied by Mrs. Elliot. He suspected mischief was concocting, and went up as he did in order to conceal his suspicions.

More than three hundred fishing smacks collected in the Inner Harbor at Macao, and armed themselves against pirates; the Chinese government, not being able to resist the pirates, and afford protection to the fisherman, sanctioned their measures adopted for self-defense.

The Columbine, captain Clarke, returned to the commodore, the dispatches to the government of Chekiáng having been refused.

11*th.* The military operations for defense of Ningpo and Chusan were pushed forward with the utmost dispatch.

17*th.* Captain Elliot again left Macao to join H. B. M.'s forces, then for the third time preparing to advance on Canton.

New guns were brought from Fáhshán, and numerous batteries completed and manned along the banks of the river, both above and below the factories.

20*th.* Yü, the acting prefect of Canton, issued an edict, to calm the fears of foreigners and of the natives, who, distrusting the protestations of the government, were leaving the city in large numbers.

21*st.* Captain Elliot, being himself again in Canton, recommended all foreigners to retire from the factories before sunset. This was done by all, excepting parties belonging to two American houses.

At about 10 o'clock P. M., the Chinese commenced the attack on the British ships, at several points simultaneously, with fire-rafts afloat, and with guns on shore.

22*d.* A boat, belonging to the American ship Morrison, was fired on, and the people seized, excepting only a sailor-boy, who was lost. Vol. X., pp. 295, 415.

Mr. Coolidge was seized near the factories, (some of which were pillaged) and carried into the city. Mr. Morss and captain Benson escaped the mob, and succeeded in reaching the Nemesis in one of the ship's boats. All the factories east of Hog lane were sacked by Chinese soldiers and populace, accompanied by officers.

24*th.* The British forces under sir Hugh Gough and sir Le Fleming Senhouse, commenced their operations against the city. Major Pratt landed with the Cameronians at the factories, while the main body of the army proceeded up the river.

25*th.* The force having landed two or three miles distant from the northwest corner of the city, advanced at an early hour and took possession of the heights above Canton.

27*th.* The authorities of Canton agreed to pay six millions of dollars for the ransom of the provincial city, and thereupon hostilities ceased. Vol. X. pp. 346, 396.

30*th*. An armed population, ten or fifteen thousand strong appeared on the heights, and were repeatedly, and with considerable slaughter, driven back.

31*st*. The populace appeared again, and were again driven back; besides Chinese officers, the prefect and others went out to keep them in check.

Five millions of the ransom money having been paid, and securities taken for the remaining one million, the British forces withdrew from Canton.

June 1*st*. The people north of Canton continued to arm themselves in self-defense, ranged under banners, on which were inscribed *i ping*, *i. e.* "patriotic soldiers."

An edict was issued by Chinese military officers forbidding the inhabitants to molest the graves of those English who had been interred on the heights.

Yishán and Lungwan took their departure from Canton, most of the troops from the provinces having preceded them.

7*th*. By proclamation, made by H. M. plenipontiary, Hongkong was declared a *free* port, and "*full protection* from the high officers of the British nation." Vol. X., p. 350.

13*th*. Died on board H. M. ship Blenheim, at Hongkong, capt. sir Humphry Le Fleming Senhouse, K. C. B., &c., &c.

14*th*. Agreeably to public notice, a sale by auction of the annual quit-rent of lands, took place at Hongkong. Vol. X., p. 351.

Ilípú was ordered by the emperor to appear before the Board of Punishments, to answer to charges of misconduct. Vol. X., p. 447.

18*th*. Commodore sir J. J. Gordon Bremer arrived in the steamer Queen from Calcutta, having been appoined joint plenipotentiary.

22*d*. Alexander Robert Johnston, esq., deputy superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, assumed charge of the government of Hongkong.

July 1*st*. The Medical Missionary Society held its second annual meeting in Macao.

6*th*. H. M. ship Calliope, captain Kuper, sailed for Calcutta, with about two millions of the money taken as ransom for Canton.

16*th*. British trade with the port of Canton was reöpened, by a proclamation issued in obedience to the imperial commands.

17*th*. H. M. ship Conway, captain Bethune, sailed for England, with upwards of two millions of the ransom money.

21*st*. A typhon of great violence visited Macao, Hongkong, and vicinity, doing much damage. Vol. X., pp. 407, 421.

26*th.* A second storm occurred, adding many losses to those sustained on the previous day.

The ex-governors, Lin and Tang, about this time, were sentenced to banishment to Ílí. News also arrived from England, intimating the purpose of removing captain Elliot from the office of plenipotentiary, both the Chinese and English governments thus choosing to manifest displeasure at the conduct of their high public officers.

August 10*th.* During the night, the E. I. Co.'s steam frigate Sesostris arrived in Macao Roads, bringing as passengers, colonel sir Henry Pottinger, H. B. M.'s sole plenipotentiary and minister extraordinary to the court of Peking; sir William Parker, rear-admiral and commander-in-chief of the Brtish naval forces in the East Indies; also major Malcolm, Mr. assistant-surgeon Woosnam, Mr. Chimmo, and lieut. Tennant.

11*th.* Their excellencies landed on the Praya Grande in Macao, under a salute from the battery; and soon after met sir Hugh Gough, and waited on the governor of Macao. The admiral then proceeded to Hongkong.

12*th.* Sir Henry Pottinger issued a proclamation, briefly setting forth the objects of his mission.

13*th.* The admiral, having returned on the preceding day, reembarked with sir Hugh Gough for Hongkong, while major Malcolm proceeded with dispatches for the Canton government.

20*th.* Sir Henry Pottinger embarked this evening in the steamer Queen, and proceeded the next morning to join the expedition at Hongkong.

21*st.* His excellency landed at Hongkong, inspected the public works, and visited the various officers of government there.

22*d.* Having repeated his visit on shore, sir Henry proceeded to join the squadron, then already under sail for the north.

24*th.* Captain Charles Elliot, late plenipotentiary, &c., &c., embarked with his lady and family, accompanied by sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, and Alexander Anderson, esq., in the steamer Atalanta, for Bombay.

26*th.* The British forces, this afternoon took possession of the defenses at Amoy. Vol. X., pp. 524, 621; vol. XI., p. 148.

27*th.* The town and citadel of Amoy were taken by the British, the Chinese having fled.

September. H. M. ship Royalist, in the early part of this month, destroyed all the fortifications on Wangtong, thus completing the entire destruction of all the defenses at the Bogue.

4*th.* The steamer Nemesis had an engagement with some junks and small forts at Sheipú in Fukien, which were taken and dismantled.

5*th.* The expedition, which had been sometime detained by contrary winds, again proceeded northward. Vol. X., p. 623.

16*th.* The prefect of Canton, Yü Páushun was driven from the hall of Examination by the literary candidates. Vol. X., p. 527.

18*th.* The prefect resolved to leave his office. His popularity and standing were lost by the part he took in the late collision with the British, the people denouncing him as a traitor. *Ibid.*

23*d.* The schooner Maria, through the carelessness of her crew, lost near Chuenpí. Vol. X., p. 528.

26*th.* The transport Nerbudda was lost about this time near the north end of Formosa, or on the Piscadore islands, having been driven down from near Chusan; 33 of the crew, in the long boat were picked up by capt. Mann of the schooner Black Swan near Hongkong, Oct. 6th.

29*th.* The third annual meeting of the Morrison Education Society was held in Macao. Vol. X., p. 564.

October 1*st.* Tinghái was retaken by the British forces, and the whole island soon after repossessed, the Chinese troops having been driven out. Vol. X., pp. 587, 623.

3*d.* Died in Macao, J. A. Gonçalves, æt. 61, well known for his attainments in Chinese, and his philological and other works upon that language. He was born in Tojal in Portugal in 1780, and arrived in China in 1812, as a missionary to the Chinese. He was connected with the royal college of St. Jozé most of his life, where he published all his works upon the Chinese language. *Can. Reg., Oct.* 12*th.*

The pinnace of H. M. ship Druid at Kúlángsú pursues some pirates, in whose capture and destruction they were assisted by the natives. *Can. Reg., Oct.* 19*th.*

8*th.* Large bodies of native militia are organized by his excellency Yishán, for the future defense of Canton, to the no small annoyance of the peaceable inhabitants of the city.

10*th.* Chinhai with its defenses fell into the hands of the British, after an obstinate resistance on the part of the Chinese, who suffered great losses. Vol. X., p. 588.

13*th.* Ningpo was entered without any opposition made, the Chinese troops having refused to fight. *Ibid.*

15*th*. Yukien, his imperial majesty's commissioner in Chekiáng commits suicide, after having already once vainly tried to drown himself.

20*th*. The steamers Phlegethon and Nemesis proceeded to Yuiyáu, about forty miles westward from Ningpo.

27*th*. Liú Yenko, and others, reported the fall of Ningpo to their master, and ask for trial by the Board of Punishments. Vol. X., p. 675.

November. Defenses are erected at and near Tientsin by command of the Chinese government, to protect the passage to the capital by way of the Pei ho.

15*th*. The emperor issues an edict, urging on the war of extermination against the English. Vol. X., p. 683.

18*th*. Mr. A. P. Edwards, supercargo of the American ship Hannibal, while proceeding from Whampoa to Canton through the channel on the south side of Honán, was with his boat's crew seized and carried into the city. Vol. X., p. 639.

December. During this month, the work of obstructing the river at Howqua's fort by sinking of stones was completed; a similar obstruction in Blenheim reach had been already formed. Many thousands of tons of stones were thrown into the channel at these two points, nor was a word of complaint raised by the people against the construction of these very serious impediments to their free passage of the river.

8*th*. Colonel A. de Jancigny, in charge of a commercial mission from the French government, arrived in China in the ship-of-war Erigone, capt. Cecille. Vol. X., p. 688.

10*th*. Thomas Beale, esq., left his house in Macao privately, and all traces of him were lost till the 13th of January, when a body recognized as his was found buried in the sand at Cassilha's bay. Vol. XI., p. 59.

At this date, we close this chronological list of events. Our readers, who have followed us in the restrospect, will be able to draw their own conclusions regarding the merits of the dispute which has arisen during these ten years. The results, mediate and remote, which seem likely to flow from the extension of intercourse ensuent upon the conduct and present conclusion of this dispute, cannot be calculated They must be left in the hands of Him who worketh all things wisely among the armies of the earth, and who can educe great good from the most opposing interests.

ART. II. *Abstract of a paper on opium-smoking in Penang. By* G. H. SMITH, *surgeon in Penang.—Mode of preparing the opium for smoking; causes of the prevalence of the habit; mode of smoking; description of a smoking-shop; effects of the opium on the smoker; influence of the habit on the health, vigor, and conformation of the Chinese.* Extracted from Johnson's Medico-Chirurgical Review for April, 1842.

THE great extent to which this destructive vice is carried on in this island, and in the straits and islands adjacent, together with the almost utter impossibility of relinquishing the dreadful habit when once acquired, opens an immense source of revenue to the East India Company, who monopolize the sale of all quantities of opium under a chest, as well as that of arrack, siri, toddy, bang, &c. The annual average revenue of this monopoly, or *revenue farms*, as they are called, for ten years past, has amounted to 4822*l.* sterling. But the quantity of opium smuggled is immense and incalculable. Benares opium is that chiefly used by the farmer for the preparation of *chandoo* (the composition smoked), on account of its weight and cheapness; but the consumers prefer the Patna opium, because it has a finer flavor, is stronger, and its effects more lasting.

The following is part of the mode of preparing the chandoo. Two balls are as much as one man can properly prepare at once. The soft inside part of the opium-ball is scooped out, and the rind is boiled in soft water, and strained through a piece of calico. The liquor is evaporated in a wide vessel, and all impurities carefully skimmed off, as they rise to the surface. The same process is gone through with the soft opium extracted from the ball; and all being mixed and evaporated to the consistence of dough, it is spread out into thin plates, and when cold, it is cut into a number of long narrow slips. These are again reduced to powder, re-dissolved, again evaporated, and ultimately rolled up into balls, and a good deal resemble shoemaker's wax. In this state it is fit for smoking, and is at least twice the strength of crude opium. The chandoo, when once smoked, does not entirely lose its power, but is collected from the head of the pipe, and is then called *tye-chandoo* or fæcal opium, which is made into pills, and swallowed by those whose poverty prevents them from smoking the chandoo itself.

In Penang, the opium-smokers are the Chinese, the Malays, and a very few of other nations, chiefly the native Portuguese. It is cal-

culated that 10 per cent. of the Chinese, 2½ of the Malays, and about 1 per cent. of other natives, are addicted to the vice of opium-smoking. The poorer classes smoke in the shops erected for that purpose, but the wealthier orders smoke privately in their own houses. The practice is almost entirely confined to the male sex, only a few abandoned prostitutes of the other sex partaking of the vice. A beginner will not be able to smoke more than five or six grains of chandoo, while old smokers will consume 290 grains daily.

One of the principal causes which lead to this dreadful habit among the Chinese is their remarkably social and luxurious disposition. In China, every person in easy circumstances has a saloon in his house, elegantly fitted up, to receive his friends, with pipes, chandoo, &c. All are invited to smoke, and many are thus induced to commence the practice from curiosity or politeness, though few of them are ever able to discontinue the vice afterwards.

Parents are in the habit of granting this indulgence to their children, apparently to prevent them from running into other vices still more detestable, and to which the Chinese are more prone than, perhaps, any people on earth. There is another cause which leads great numbers of young men into the practice of opium-smoking, a belief, founded, it is said, on experience, that the said practice heightens and prolongs venereal pleasure. It is, however, admitted by all, that opium-smokers become impotent at a much earlier period of life than others. In painful or incurable diseases, in all kinds of mental or corporeal sufferings, in mercantile misfortune, and in other reverses of fortune, the opium-shop is resorted to as an asylum, where, for a time at least, the unfortunate may drown the recollection of his cares and troubles in an indescribably pleasurable feeling of indifference to all around. The Malays are confident that opium-smoking inspires them with preternatural courage and bodily strength; it is, therefore, resorted to whenever any desperate act is in contemplation.

The smoking-shops are the most miserable and wretched places imaginable: they are kept open from six in the morning till ten o'clock at night, each being furnished with from four to eight bedsteads, constructed of bamboo-spars, and covered with dirty mats and rattans. At the head of each there is placed a narrow wooden stool, which serves as a pillow or bolster; and in the centre of each shop there is a small lamp, which, while serving to light the pipes, diffuses a cheerless light through this gloomy abode of vice and misery. On an old table are placed a few cups and a tea-kettle,

together with a jug of water, for the use of the smokers. At one side of the door the sub-farmer, or cabaret-keeper, sits with chandoo, pipes, &c., for the accommodation of his customers. The place is filled with the smoke of the chandoo, and with a variety of other vapors, most intolerable to the olfactories of an European. The pipe, is composed of a shank and a head-piece, the former made of hard and heavy wood, fourteen inches long by three inches and a half in circumference. It is bored through the centre, from the mouth-piece to the head, where there is a kind of cup to collect the tye-chandoo.

The smokers generally go in pairs, and recline on the bedstead, with their heads resting on the wooden stool. The mode of proceeding is as follows:—first, one of the pair takes up a piece of chandoo on the point of a short iron needle, and lighting it at the lamp, applies it to the small aperture (resembling the touch-hole of a gun) in the head of the pipe. After a few whiffs he hands the pipe to his friend, who lights another piece of chandoo at the lamp; and thus they go on alternately smoking till they have had sufficient, or until they are unable to purchase any more of the intoxicating drug. The fume is always expelled through the nose, and old smokers even draw it into their lungs before it is expired.

During this time, they are at first loquacious, and the conversation highly animated; but, as the opium takes effect, the conversation droops, they frequently burst out into loud laughter, from the most trifling causes, or without any apparent cause at all, unless it be from the train of thoughts passing through their excited imaginations. The next phase presents a vacancy of countenance, with a pallor and shrinking of the features, so that they resemble people convalescing from a fever. A dead silence precedes a deep sleep, which continues from half an hour to three or four hours. In this state the pulse becomes much slower, softer, and smaller than before the debauch. Such is the general proceess almost invariably observed among the Chinese; but with the Malays it is often very different. Instead of the placidity that ushers in the profound sleep, the Malays frequently become outrageously violent and quarrelsome, and lives are occasionally lost in these frightful orgies.

The chandoo is sometimes employed for the purpose of self-destruction: but from its strong smell and taste, it is never used as poison for others. It does not appear that sudden death is ever produced by an overdose of chandoo when used in smoking. When an inordinate quantity has been expended in this way, headach, vertigo, and nausea are the effects, and are only relieved by vomiting.

When a person has once contracted the habit of opium-smoking, he finds it extremely difficult to discontinue the vice; yet there are many instances of its being conquered by resolution of mind. In such attempts it is most dangerous to approach the opium-shops, as the smell of the chandoo produces an irresistible desire to indulge once more in the pernicious habit; neither can opium-smoking be suddenly abandoned without some substitute, as the most serious or even fatal consequences would ensue. The best substitute is a tincture of the tye-chandoo, (which is about one fourth the strength of the chandoo itself), made with samshoo, a spirit made from rice, and taken in gradually diminished doses, till the habit is broken. By a continuance in this destructive practice, the physical constitution and the moral character of the individual, are deteriorated or destroyed, especially among the lower classes, who are impelled to the commission of crimes, in order to obtain the means of indulging in their dominant vice.

The hospitals and poor-houses are chiefly filled with opium-smokers. In one that I had charge of, the inmates averaged sixty daily, five-sixths of whom were smokers of chandoo. The baneful effects of this habit on the human constitution are conspicuously displayed by stupor, forgetfulness, general deterioration of all the mental faculties, emaciation, debility, shallow complexion, lividness of lips and eyelids, languor and lack-lustre of eye, appetite either destroyed or depraved, sweetmeats or sugar-cane being the articles that are most relished. In the morning, these creatures have a most wretched appearance, evincing no symptoms of being refreshed or invigorated by sleep, however profound. There is a remarkable dryness or burning in the throat, which urges them to repeat the opium-smoking. If the dose be not taken at the usual time, there is great prostration, vertigo, torpor, discharge of water from the eyes, and in some an involuntary discharge of semen, even when wide awake. If the privation be complete, a still more formidable train of phenomena take place. Coldness is felt over the whole body, with aching pains in all parts. Diarrhœa occurs—the most horrid feelings of wretchedness come on; and if the poison be withheld, death terminates the victim's existence.

It is generally remarked, as might, *à priori*, be expected, that the offspring of opium-smokers are weak, stunted, and decrepit. It does not appear, however, that the Chinese, in easy circumstances, and who have the comforts of life about them, are materially affected, in respect to longevity, by private addiction to this vice, so destruc-

tive to those who live in poverty and distress. There are many persons within the sphere of my own observation, who have attained the age of sixty, seventy, and more, and who have been well known as habitual opium-smokers for more than thirty years past. It is a well-known fact, that the present emperor of China was a slave to the pernicious habit of smoking opium for many years; but that, by great moral courage and perseverance, he weaned himself from the vice, and has ever since become a most violent persecutor of those who are addicted to the indulgence. He accordingly issued edicts of severe punishment against the smoker, vendor, importer, and all concerned in the traffic of opium; and, finding these ineffectual, he made the crime capital, and punished it with death. Whatever may be said in favor of the opium traders, and against the policy or justice of the Chinese emperor, I am convinced in my own mind that the real object of his edicts was the good of his subjects, and that he hoped, however vainly, to eradicate a vice destructive alike of the health and morality of those who became its victims. But his majesty's government acted on very different principles; namely, the most selfish, venal, and mercenary. It is a notorious fact, that many, perhaps most of the officers employed in preventing the importation and smuggling of opium, are themselves opium-eaters, or opium-smokers, and consequently that they wink at the illicit trade, or take bribes of opium or dollars for the introduction of the drug. It is well known now, that in several of the southern provinces of China, opium is cultivated to a great extent, without any check from the local authorities, and, doubtless, without any knowledge of the emperor himself. The propensity to opium-smoking is becoming so universal and so irresistible in China, that no sumptuary laws, however sanguinary, will be able to stem the torrent. In Penang, excessive duties have only increased the thirst for opium; and what is worse, they have quadrupled the number of murders and other crimes committed in order to obtain the means of procuring the drug.

[*Note.* We have extracted the preceding remarks just as they stand in the Medico-Chirurgical Review. We wish Mr. Smith would pursue his investigations upon this subject, and especially direct his attention to those smokers who have reformed;—what means they made use of to overcome the habit, what success attended their first efforts, and how many failed in the attempt at reformation. We should be glad also to know if privation of the drug, except in those cases where the functions of the whole animal system are completely disorganized by long and excessive use, does result in death. The Chinese say that a man can safely break off the habit, *if* he has the determination and courage to let the pipe alone.—There are a few points in the paper which are not quite clear. We suppose the 4822*l.* to be the income de-

ART. III. *Ming Shi, or History of the Ming dynasty. In* 68 *vols., royal octavo.* Reviewed by a Correspondent.

Two notices of 洪武 Hungwú, the founder of this dynasty, having already appeared in the Repository, it is needless to speak again of his history. From a scullion he rose to be a monarch, and in truly valuable qualities for ruling over a large nation has had few equals in all history—certainly not in Chinese history. Hungwú, in 1368, was in full possession of the empire, and sat up upon the throne till 1399, a period to him of unremitted cares. In a solemn assembly he took leave of all his courtiers, and recommended to his well tried ministers his grandson, then aged only 16 years, whose reign was called 建文 Kienwan. Notwithstanding the precautions that were taken to establish the throne, Hungwú committed a radical error in bestowing principalities upon all his sons. When therefore, they saw a mere stripling appointed to succeed him, they were indignant at his choice, and like all ambitious princes thought themselves much better entitled to receive the imperial yellow, then a beardless boy. To crush this dangerous dissatisfaction, the regency committed blunder upon blunder. First, they seized the weakest of the princes, degraded him to a common man, and sent him to Yunnan, to give him the opportunity of dying there of an epidemical disease. This naturally checked the others; they saw before them the same fate, and when two officers appeared at the court of the ruler of Yen, to see what was transpiring, he instantly killed them as spies. This he did with impunity; but not so his brothers; one of them had killed a magnate, and was sentenced by the regency to lose his possession and end his days in exile. Another on a similar accusation of having executed one of his subjects, preferring death to disgrace, set fire to his palace and perished in the flames. The prince of Yen, thinking himself no longer safe, took up arms, in order, as he expressed himself in a manifesto, to free his innocent nephew from such treacherous ministers. The struggle now commenced in true Chinese style; large armies were soon collected and suddenly disappeared, cities

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rived from the opium farm in Penang alone, for the whole revenue to the Company and the crown cannot be much under two millions sterling. The remarks in the last paragraph, also, regarding the cultivation of the poppy, venality of the officers, and the habits of his imperial majesty, would have been materially modified if the writer had been in China.]

were taken and retaken; the imperial generals the while, always giving a flaming account of their victories. But the result of all their valor was, that the young monarch was reduced to great straits, and to appease his clamorous uncle, he degraded his two ministers, but kept them still as his principal advisers. But matters grew worse and worse every day, and recourse was again had to negotiations, in which, as both parties tried to outwit each other, no treaty could be concluded, and affairs remained as they had been. The prince of Yen, perceiving that his nephew was easily frightened, and that the repeated losses which his army had suffered, had reduced him to the most helpless condition, already resolved to decide the quarrel by force of arms, and boldly marched towards the capital, which was then kept at Nanking. As for the battles between the two parties, which are related with much pomp, we verily believe, that the imperialists only tried who could run best, and that it was not much else than a contest for pedestrian honors. The troops of Yen approaching the Yángtsz' kiáng, threw the whole court into consternation, and Kienwan considerately recommended negotiations, in order to delay their advance until more forces could arrive. He made choice of an intelligent lady, a relative of the prince of Yen, who offered him the rule over one half of the empire, in order to settle the dispute. The wary rebel was well aware that this proposal was merely intended to amuse him, and declared, that all he wished was to see the emperor's counselors punished, after which he would return home. With his customary energy, he immediately crossed the river and took possession of two gates of the city, and confidently waited the issue of his movements. Kienwan was in the greatest consternation, and was about to commit suicide, when his confidential adviser suggested, that it would be better to turn monk and thus preserve his life. To strengthen this proposal, the courtier produced a sealed box, which he pretended was bequeathed by Hungwú, with injunctions only to open it in the last extremity. When the seal was removed, it was found to contain the robes of a priest with all the requisites for becoming a *hósháng*. The youth immediately sat down and was soon transformed into a bonze; his ministers seeing this, imitated the illustrious example, and the ci-devant monarch's statesmen were soon seen leaving the gates of Nanking on their way to a cloister. The empress, however, could not outlive this disgrace and stabbed herself. The palace was immediately burned, and a rumor spread, that the emperor had fallen a sacrifice to the flames. But Kienwan secretly withdrew, and was met by a priest, who told

him that he had been forewarned in a dream to receive him into the holy brotherhood, and forthwith took him with part of his suite to a retired convent.

The prince of Yen could scarcely credit this unexpected success. Most of the high officers came and tendered homage to their new sovereign, who on his part was all smiles and affability. In order to punish his enemies, he promised rewards to any one that would deliver them up,—a sanguinary procedure that caused so much misery and treachery, that a number of the most guilty surrendered themselves and were pardoned. One doctor of the Hanlin college who disputed the prince's succession, had his mouth slit from ear to ear. Another minister, who had irritated the usurper, was killed in the most ignominious manner; beside a host of literati, who testified considerable sympathy at the fate of those great men, and who suffered with them. The tyrant, whose temper was soured by this opposition, then turned to the harem, and killed every one, who had shown attachment to his nephew; and finding the burnt skeleton of the empress, it was declared to be that of the monarch. He put it into a coffin and fell down before it, bewailing the loss of his nephew. After this exhibition of his vengeance upon his enemies, he published an amnesty, but many of the provincial authorities would not listen to the proffered grace, and chose death rather than submission to the new sovereign. But nothing daunted at this inauspicious commencement, he gave (A. D. 1404) the name of 永樂 Yunglóh (Eternal-Joy,) to his reign, and regarded himself as firmly seated on the throne.

The new monarch soon perceived, that the generals who had assisted him in obtaining possession of the empire, would become dangerous to his peace if left unemployed, and he therefore immediately ordered them to prepare for a new campaign. In the meanwhile he removed his court to Shuntien fú, formerly the capital of his patrimonial principality, which henceforth, under the name of Peking, or the northern capital, became the metropolis of the empire.

Some trouble having occurred in Tungking, Yunglóh immediately constituted himself umpire, and dispatched an army to take possession of the country, in order quietly to settle the dispute. Success and defeat alternately attended the imperial arms; much bloodshed and misery was occasioned in the country, and the natives at last obtained many a signal victory over their enemies. He, however, went to fight the Tartars of the north, amongst whom he had previously sown dissensions. About this time, he received an embassy

from Malacca and then one from Bengal, a sufficient proof of the fame of his exploits. After several campaigns into the desert, the emperor perceived the hopelessness of pursuit; but in order to leave behind him a proof of his valor, he erected a pyramid to witness to the extent of his conquests. He returned after having spent the greater part of his existence in waging war, and died on reaching the frontiers in the year 1425.

Kienwan had, in the meanwhile, been going from one place to another, and his existence becoming known, he attracted the jealousy of the usurper. The latter had him carefully watched, without inflicting the least injury upon him, until his name was consigned to oblivion and contempt.

His son 洪熙 Hunghí, known in the hall of ancestors as 仁宗 Jintsung, had often acted as his father's deputy, and on his accession to the throne published a general amnesty, but he lived too short a time to develop his character. His son 宣德 Siuente (called after his death 宣宗 Siuentsung) assumed the reins of government in A. D. 1426. He revived the war with Cochinchina, in which the Chinese armies were usually annihilated, after having, according to the report of their generals, achieved the most splendid victories. He was, however, a lover of peace, and when his uncle endeavored to usurp the throne, he managed matters so adroitly, that the plotter was compelled to come of his own accord to render homage and confess his crime. The even tenor of his life leaves but little for his chroniclers to record, and he died in 1436, leaving the empire to his son 英宗 Yingtsung, whose reign was at first called 正統 Chingtung, and afterwards 天順 Tienshun.

He was a boy of eight years of age, and his mother became regent during his minority. Fondly attached to an eunuch of the name of Wángchin, the child plead hard to save his life, when about to suffer the punishment due to his crimes. It was during his minority, that the unfortunate Kienwan was discovered, and brought to court to undergo examination. This worthless scion of the great Hungwú, had wandered about as a vagrant from one province to the other for forty years, and although no accusation could now be brought against him, he was still looked upon as a dangerous person, and therefore confined within the palace, where he died unregretted and unknown.

A portentous storm was meanwhile brewing in the north. An ambitious Tartar chief, of the name of Yesien, had made many incur-

sions into the Chinese territory, and so much enraged Wángchin, that he (A. D. 1450) assembled a large army to chastise him. But he had forgotten to provide an effective commissariat, and when the troops had advanced into the desert, they found themselves destitute of everything. In this emergency, they were attacked by the Tartars, and completely routed; and the young emperor himself taken prisoner. His wife and mother both gave up all their jewels to ransom Yingtsung, but Yesien disdainfully refused every offer. Great consternation reigned at the court; the eunuchs were denounced as the authors of all the evils that befell the land, and some of them were slain in the precincts of the palace. The empress dowager, seeing the throne vacant, appointed prince Chin, a brother to the captive monarch, acting emperor, under the name of 景帝 Kingtí, who was so pleased with the possession of power, that when Yesien proposed to liberate the autocrat, he placed many obstacles in the way. Yingtsung, however, was by no means ambitious. On his return from Tartary, he willingly retired to a private station, and reäscended the throne only on his brother's death in 1458. After thus having experienced many changes of fortune, he was again exalted, and employed his power in waging war against the eunuchs. This genus of the human race seems, however, to be endowed with great natural vivaciousuess, for scarcely had one party been driven from the harem, when another came again into power, and from simple servants rose to be privy counselors. They soon arranged a conspiracy, and when the emperor was off his guard, attacked the palace, but were beaten off. The authors were capitally punished, and the monarch believed himself to be firmly seated on the throne, when the hand of death closed his career in A. D. 1465.

His son 成化 Chinghwá, called in the ancestorial chronicles 憲宗 Hientsung, was a complete child of the palace, reared and cherished by women and eunuchs. To increase the power of the latter, he instituted a committee of public safety, to put down all rebels, and the eunuchs were nominated members of this dread tribunal. They soon became a terror to the whole empire, and their spies and unexpected seizures filled every officer with consternation. No censor had sufficient influence to prevail upon the monarch to discard these villains, and the land resounded with unheeded murmurs. The whole administration was in a wretched condition and no melioration could be expected from mere parasites who had not the slightest claim to merit. The emperor died of grief on account of the death of his wife, leaving the empire in a miserable condition.

Hungchí 弘治, called after his death 孝宗 Hiáutsung, occupied himself with transfusing gold, and preparing the elixir of immortality. Some troubles with the chief of Hami engaged his attention, and he thought that he would avoid all difficulties by prohibiting all intercourse with foreigners. At this prohibition, several barbarians, who had come many thousands of miles over the ocean, grumbled exceedingly, and pointed to the valuable curiosities they brought to the court, and demanded a continuance of their commerce. The edict was, however, put on record, and trade went on as heretofore, the officers being well paid for their connivance.

The emperor, on his death-bed, deeply regretted having given heed to the vagaries of heretics, and left a son 正德 Chingte of 15 years of age to succeed him in 1506. This young man hardly escaped from the leading strings of the eunuchs, saw himself invested with power, which, as he could not wield, he intrusted it to the friends of his youth. When the high officers observed this, they represented to him the dangerous consequences that must ensue, and reminded the monarch of a comet, that had appeared to forebode the downfall of his reign. The youthful emperor, apprehensive of such a calamity, gave orders for the apprehension of the most obnoxious eunuchs; but while being led to prison, their cries for mercy touched his heart, and he changed his purpose, reinstated them in his favor upon their promise of amendment, and clothed them with greater authority than ever. They did not forget their revenge; all their enemies were dismissed from office, and the whole administration brought under their control. They made a good use of their opportunities, and the empire groaned under their tyrannical sway. As a natural consequence, the robbers grew daring, and on horseback invaded the richest districts with impunity. A prince of the blood also took arms against the government, in order as he said, to deliver the country from the eunuchs. But he was taken prisoner and his whole host dispersed. At this juncture, accusations were brought against Kiúkin the most powerful of the courtiers. A faithful minister by night found access to the emperor, and describing the villany of the favorite in the most striking colors, obtained a guard for his seizure. His palace was found stored with arms, his coffers filled with treasure, and on finding these proofs of his wickedness, his enemies forthwith beheaded him. Throughout the western provinces rebellion was rife, and the emperor was obliged to send thither large detachments to suppress the rising of his unruly subjects. In these attempts he was successful, and grew so fond of war, that

he himself joined the army. But whenever the enemy approached, he retreated to the capital. Towards the end of his reign, another prince of the blood arose in arms against his authority, but his designs were crushed by his capture and death. From a census taken in his reign, it was ascertained, that China contained fifty millions of souls. Chingte died without children, and his cousin succeeded him in 1522, under the name of 嘉靖 Kiátsing, known in the chronicles as 世宗 Shítsung.

Kiátsing was not at the capital when the news of his nomination reached him, but on taking possession of the government his first act was an amnesty of all political offenses. There was only one grandee, whom he deprived of his office, and whose goods he confiscated. When quietly settled on the throne, he gave himself up to poetry and song, and did nothing for the benefit of his people. The frontiers were constantly ravaged by the Tartars; disputes also arose in Cochinchina, but the emperor wisely hesitated to interfere.

The Mongols had for a long time traded in cattle with the frontier towns, but difficulties arising, caused by the exactions of the officers, their chief Yenta was so irritated that he resorted to arms. Myriads of peasants were driven captive into the desert, cities were burnt and the whole country laid waste. The marauder forced his way to the gates of Peking, and the helpless emperor was forced to permit them to hold fairs at certain times, but soon virtually annulled the permission by placing many restrictions upon the intercourse; which soon caused the resumption of hostilities.

Another enemy also appeared about this time. Some Japanese had in the reign of Hungwú committed piracy, and settled on the island of Tsungming, but their chief was finally forced to restrain his subjects, and pay tribute to China. Some commercial intercourse was however carried on by the two countries, and in 1539 an embassador was sent to Ningpo with a number of vessels to conclude a treaty for the opening of commerce. But the custom-house officers treated the envoy shamefully, and the irritated Japanese took signal revenge upon the Chinese. They were soon driven back to their ships, and a stipulation entered into, that henceforth only three vessels should come annually, and their crews not be permitted to come ashore. Mutual wants, however, produced a corresponding amount of smuggling in the Chusan archipelago, in which the Chinese were considerably the gainers. In one instance, in a vessel sent by the king himself, the supercargo having paid for his goods in advance, was cheated out of his money, and obtaining no redress, made an inroad

into the country, carrying off enough to make up his loss. The Japanese were, however, nearly cut off on their return, and soon reappeared in large force to attack the Chinese coast. Having thrown the province of Shántung into consternation, they ascended the Yángtsz' kiáng, penetrated as far as Nanking and Súchau, and then turned south to Chekiáng, where they took several places, everywhere committing great ravages. Having established themselves at Chusan, they laid siege to Nanking. In this emergency, a woman from the south of China led forward a host of warriors, and kept them in check. Not succeeding in taking the place, they extended their piratical cruises to Fukien, and the east of Kwángtung, to the great distress of the inhabitants. Native pirates had also become numerous, and joined the Japanese in their maraudings. Hostilities likewise commenced in Corea, into which country the Japanese had penetrated. Amidst all these troubles, the emperor was seeking for the liquor of immortality, and after a useless reign of more than forty years, expired in A. D. 1566.

Lungking 隆慶, known in history as 穆宗 Mutsung, did his utmost to settle the tranquillity of the frontier. His own opinion was for permitting Yenta to pay tribute and have a trade, but the majority of his ministers decided to refuse all intercourse. But the monarch was too wise a prince not to foresee the struggle, that must ensue on account of this obstinacy, and therefore acceded to a commercial treaty. He died in 1572.

Wánli 萬曆 his successor, was only ten years of age at his accession; he is known under the ancestorial name of 神宗 Shintsung. During his minority he followed the advice of his cabinet, and appeared to promise well. The intercourse with western nations, commenced under his predecessor, became an object of solicitude. Mathew Ricci obtained access to the court in 1583, and presented a repeating watch to the young monarch, who was so taken with the rarity that he built a tower to keep it safe.

Under his government the despised Niúchí, who afterwards become so formidable as the Mantchous, made themselves feared. The Chinese had permitted them some commercial privileges upon the frontier, and they every year brought a quantity of ginseng and furs to market. Being often quarreling among themselves, the officers repeatedly interfered with an high hand in their disputes. The injuries they then suffered were carefully remembered, and afterwards repaid with interest by their children.

Wánli unwisely interfered in the internal affairs of Corea, which being overrun with innumerable warriors from Japan, occasioned much trouble to the imperialists. This war lasted more than thirty years; and although the Chinese were usually worsted, and their generals boasted of their victories, still the most numerous and best appointed armies were dispersed by a handful of the enemy. But when the Chinese inveigled the Japanese into negotiations, they gained the ascendant. The whole coast of China had become accessible to the enemy, who often advanced for several hundred miles into the country, committing all kinds of excesses. To protect their property against such a ruthless foe, the Chinese built walls and inclosures along the coast, to which they retired whenever the Japanese approached. The latter were inclined to make lasting peace, but were always thwarted by the treachery of the Chinese envoys. Wánli, however, prevailed upon the Japanese king Taikosama to receive the investiture of his realm from a Chinese commissioner, which was thought to be a sure sign of a lasting peace; but reiterated treachery called forth renewed hostilities. Taikosama dying in 1598, the martial spirit died with him, the Japanese armies retired from Corea, and their fleets from China, and that country returned to its ancient limits. Wánli, to bring the last peace offering, in 1600, executed two relations of Taiko, and stuck their heads upon the gates of Peking, in order to show compassion towards distant foreigners.

Ricci, in the meanwhile, preached at the court and made several presents to the emperor. The Tribunal of Rites reported upon the same, and issued the following edict: "Europe has no connection with us, and does not receive our laws. The images of the God of heaven and of a virgin, which Ricci offers up as tribute are of no value. He also has presented a bag which contains some bones of genii, without considering, that the *sien* when ascending on high take their bones with them. Let no such novelties be introduced into the palace, lest some evil might befall us, and let Ricci be sent back to his country." This rescript was put on record, and Ricci remained at court. A few years afterwards the president of the same Tribunal praised the services of the European missionaries for their great skill in astronomy, and recommended to employ them in this department.

A new enemy appeared on the frontier of China. We have already referred to the Niúchí, a small tribe of Tartars that had been trampled upon by the Chinese. The officers who were sent to the eastern frontiers plundered and killed their merchants, after having

thrown every obstacle in the way of the trade. Not satisfied with this treatment, they destroyed the habitations of some Tartar colonists, carried the people into the interior of Liáutung, where those who had escaped the sword died of the winter's cold, and of starvation. Since all this was done with impunity, Wánli sent more officers, who destroyed all the houses near the borders and drove the Niŭchí, now called the Mantchous, to despair. They had hitherto been a scattered nation, but were united under Tienming, their first chief, who in 1618, assumed the style and title of emperor, having but a few naked savages under his banners. His father had been murdered by the officers, and he swore that he would sacrifice 200,000 Chinese to his names, and he kept his dreadful oath. He first attacked the city, where the cattle fair was generally held, and took it by storm; his warriors seemed to be so resistless that the Chinese generals despaired of opposing him themselves, and called in the aid of their loyal vassals the Portuguese. At that time Gonçalves Teixera was embassador, or rather tribute-bearer, at Peking, and as the emperor liberally furnished the means, a body of 200 Portuguese and 200 western Asiatics were equipped and sent to the capital. Each of them had a servant and plenty of money, so that the whole cavalcade appeared more a like gay equipage than a real army. When they reached Peking the officers of Canton, doubting the policy of permitting such access to the court, bribed them who had suggested this measure, to dissuade the emperor from employing the barbarians, and thus was this little band under the valiant captains Cordier and Del Capo led back to Macao.

Tienming, tired of war, proposed a peace, but the imperial court answered by a rescript, ordering the extermination of all barbarians. Nothing was heard but extermination—the fashionable word of the present warlike times. The Mantchous gave up all hope of negotiating with such a people, and took possession of the whole of Liáutung, from whence they made inroads to the gates of Peking. The terrific generals sent out to annihilate them disappeared like gigantic shadows at the approach of night, and notwithstanding all edicts to the contrary, the barbarians grew more powerful every day, and would no longer hear to any treaty. Wánli could not bear these reverses, and losing his beloved wife, he died of a broken heart in the year 1620.

His son 泰昌 Táicháng, called in the chronicles 光宗 Kwángtsung, promised well at his accession, and exerted himself to put government affairs in order. These exertions brought on a

malady, and having drank the liquor of immortality, he died instantly. His son, a diffident youth of 16 years, whose reign is called 天啟 Tienkí, and his ancestorial name 熹宗 Hítsung, ascended the throne in 1621. He did nothing to blame or praise, and had the happiness of seeing a rebellion which extended through Sz'chuen, Kweichau and Yunnan, entirely quelled. The officers on the eastern frontiers continued to irritate the Mantchous. The governor sent a haughty letter to their prince, the successor of Tienming, claiming divine honors for his emperor. The rude chief, exasperated at this presumption, complained of the haughtiness of a fellow mortal, and asked redress for various injuries, with a request to establish an exchange of the respective commodities of their countries. To this remonstrance an evasive answer was returned, and the Mantchous resolved upon an appeal to arms. But Tienkí did not behold this catastrophe, dying in 1627, when still very young.

Tsungching 崇禎 his successor, known in the ritual as 懷宗 Hwáitsung, was a great friend of letters, but proved quite unable to face the gathering storm. All resistance against the Tartars was in vain, and Táitsung, their leader, in an edict demanded unconditional submission to his arms. The Chinese, perceiving that he was in earnest and could no longer be driven back by words, began to bless the rising sun, and fail in allegiance to their own master. In this emergency, one of the best ministers advised peace at all risks, but was beheaded in the streets as a traitor. Táitsung, becoming more and more sure of winning the prize, finally yielded to the representations of his nobles, as well as of the Chinese who had come over to his side, to adopt, in 1635, the title of emperor of China, and to give the name of Ta Tsing, i. e. Great Purity, to his dynasty. The Chinese however, might have still resisted, and successfully, if their country had not been convulsed by internal feuds. One of them a cruel monster, Lí Tsz'ching, devastated and pillaged the central provinces, and arrived at last at the gates of Peking. The eunuchs opened to him, and the emperor was still dreaming of the great victories obtained by his generals, when a servant brought the news of the surrender of the city and palace. Instead of meeting the foe like a man, he put his harem to death, one of his daughters only escaping, and then cowardly hung himself. In his girdle was found an accusation of himself and a request to spare the people. Thus departed the last of the Ming emperors in 1644.

Wú Sánkwei, a relation of the imperial family, was at this time stationed on the frontiers to defend them against the Mantchous.

When he heard that a robber had taken possession of the throne, his indignation exceeded all bounds, and taking 7000 Tartars into his pay, he marched to meet the enemy. In a hard fought battle victory decided in his favor, and getting another reinforcement of 60,000 Mantchous and Mongols, he pressed to exterminate the monster Lí. In this endeavor he succeeded, but wishing to send home his guests, they flatly refused to leave, and in a strong force marched to the capital, where they were received as deliverers of the country. When in possession of the nine gates, the Mantchou chiefs held a council; Táitsung having died, they appointed his nephew, a child of seven years as their leader, and proclaimed him emperor of China in 1644, under the title of 順治 Shunchí, or Obedient-Rule. From this period the reigning dynasty dates its sway.

A young man heir to the Ming throne, who held his court at Nanking was supported by a number of patriotic Chinese, but weakened himself in idle intrigues and revels. Other princes of the blood in Chekiáng, in Fukien, and Kwángtung, successively defended themselves bravely, and were one after the other overcome, so that in 1650, there remained scarcely a single individual to oppose the Mantchous. The rover Koxinga and his father also caused the Tsing emperors much trouble, but no well organized effort was made by the people to reinstate their native sovereigns, a sign that they did not have a very hearty loyalty to their persons, or feel that they would lose much by the change.

Turn we now to examine the chronicles, (68 volumes there are of them) from which the preceding sketch has been drawn. The *Ming Shí* was commenced by order of Kánghí in 1696, and appears to have been finished in 1715, by a number of learned men, whose names are given in the introduction. And as there can be a great deal done in 20 years, especially when many scholars set to work, there is every probability that the book contains a great deal. The first part is a history of the dynasty in nineteen chapters, as we have already given it. Then follow seventy-seven miscellaneous chapters, containing among other things, an account of astronomy and the elements, of chronology, geography, hydraulics, ceremonials, music and dress, choice of officers, official rank, military affairs, punishments, arts and sciences, &c. Nine chapters describe the kings, ministers and household officers. Finally there are 250 chapters containing miscellaneous notices of the lives of the empresses, queens, and members of the imperial harem, the princes and princesses royal, notices of a host of scholars, retired individuals, statesmen, gran-

dees, and officers of all grades, traitroous ministers, thieves (Lí Sz' ching is placed first), and chiefs of the aborigines in China, intercourse with Japan, Lewchew, Camboja, Siam, and various Malay states, Sumatra and Java, with the Franks and the Dutch, with Bengal, Mongolia, Tartary, Medina, and other places.

In the history of the kings, we have a kind of biography of the monarchs. Hungwú's origin and adventures are minutely detailed, and as they have already been noticed (see vol. VII., page 353), we pass to Kienwan, who was distinguished for his filial piety. He refused to appear in his robes of state for three years after his grandfather's death, or to eat anything but congee, in order to honor his illustrious predecessor. Whether he really kept his vow, we do not know, but a prince who was so punctilious in the observance of rites, could most cruelly persecute his uncles from mere jealousy. Of Hunghí, the historiographer says, "he honored heaven, acted up to his principles, was simple and sincere, virtuous, extensively learned, dignified and martial. An ornament to the sages, and fully versed in filial piety. His youth was marked by a solemn deportment, a fondness of retirement, and exactitude of word and deed. He exercised himself in archery; he was fond of scholars, and was never wearied in conversing with them."

A translation of a short passage will give an idea of the style. "In the first year of Lungking, the first month on the second day, the emperor sacrificed at the great temple. After the lapse of some days he officiated at the Tuitsung ming hall. In the second month, he presented his offerings to the gods of the land. About this time he raised the concubine Chin to the rank of empress. Chin I'kin, vice-president of the Board of Civil Office, was created director of the Board of Rites, and minister of the Wanyuen hall (the same rank that Kíshen held), whilst Cháng Küching, vice-president of the Board of Rites, became vice-president of the Board of Civil Office, and minister of the eastern hall, being also created a counselor of war. Sacrifices were offered in the Tuitsung yu chí palace. The robbers attacked Kwángning, and general Wáng Chítáu defeated them."

The history is told throughout in this edifying manner, and if a sinologue was never before plagued with headache, we think he can have a touch of it by patiently perusing these annals, and we safely recommend them for their soporific qualities. The interminable intrigues and cabals are minutely described, and if Taukwáng has no better court than the Ming princes, he must be one of the most unhappy men in the world. A host of women, of course all of them

houris, with their relations and the eunuchs contest precedence, and strive for the advancement of their creatures; a crowd of sycophants press around the throne, and blacken the character of the most deserving; princes of the blood with fair princesses, and thousands of officers besieging the palace, all defaming each other's character, and stepping into office over their fellows, play their part in the drama, and render the whole work to a foreign reader as tiresome as a Punch and Judy after the fair. The centre is the great emperor, who is looked to decide every quarrel and settle every claim. Such are the general outlines of the history of Ming, and we guess, ttha when another dynasty shall drive the present rulers from the throne, the tale to be told of Tsing will vary but little.

In the chapter on astronomy, we find notes on the solar and lunar eclipses, the phases of sun and moon, and a general account of the heavenly bodies, with such a host of constellations that even Herschel would fain confess, that he had never discovered half so many. But the truth is, that the Chinese having followed their Mohammedan guides, found themselves out of reckoning, and therefore changed the calendar, according to the suggestions of the Jesuits. The present detail contains the journal kept by the imperial astronomers for more than two centuries, and a description of many things found in a nautical almanac.

The next part treats upon the five elements, water, fire, wood, metal, and earth. The reader is perhaps curious to know what they have to do with an historical volume. The mystery is soon explained, when it is known, that these substances are by Chinese historians supposed to rule the world, and by their mutual relations, their hostile positions, and their growth and decrease, occasion all the revolutions that occur in this sublunary world. But the great emperor, when he chooses, can influence them by his virtuous conduct, and avert their malevolent influence. If he on the other hand is refractory, these fearful engines of pantheistical power are let loose by heaven upon the country. Consequently, the object of this part of the history is to give an account of all the devastations occasioned by the exuberance of water and fire. This is intelligible enough; but what harm can wood do? We must tell the reader, that this element, according to the chroniclers, exists in the life-giving principle, and in its production of monsters, as a sheep with eight legs and two heads, or a millet stalk growing to the height of a tree, exhibits its malignant intentions. As for metal, it is a most wonderful principle, and does its mischief, principally by absenting itself:—France dur-

ing the time of the revolution, and the United States at the present moment, are illustrations of the sad disasters ensuent upon its departure. So it was also in older times in the central empire, though assignates, bills, and notes never could here assume the reality of the pure element, though frequently attempting to do so. Amongst the instances mentioned there is one similar to an event that took place at Bencoolen, when the white ants there got to the treasury chest and ate up so many dollars, that the hon. E. I. Company sent out a bundle of files to their servants, with which to blunt the teeth of these destroyers. It was in the eighth year of Hungwú, somewhere about four hundred years ago, that all the gold and silver in the imperial treasury took flight. Now, patient reader, remember that your humble servant has not coined this story, but merely translates a passage from the grave historian of the Ming, and if thou shouldest appear incredulous, know then, that this flight has taken place from of old, for riches have wings as good as any eagle, and that the historian of Táukwáng's reign will have to record a similar miracle. About the same time, we are told that a bell in the palace struck of its own accord and then burst; and not long after streams of light issued from all the shields and spears in the arsenal, with many other portentous omens relating to this element of metal.

We now descend from this celestial transcendentalism to terrene matters, and have a verbal treatise on geography—for it is full of names. The territory over which the Ming princes ruled was not so large by far as the possessions of this dynasty; there pertained no foreign countries to their crown, and all their attempts to extend the frontiers proved fruitless. The Tartars retained their independence, the Cochinchinese struck off the yoke, and towards the confines of Yunnan the country was rather curtailed.

The chapters on hydraulics are interesting, and when we reckon up the successive devastations occasioned by the inundations of the Yellow River, which are carefully recorded, we are astounded at the terrible invasions of "China's Sorrow." Millions of families have found in it a watery grave; dykes at which myriads were at work for years together, have been swept away in a few minutes, and the work of man set at naught and ruined to show his utter impotence. We are furnished with an account of the canals dug during the dynasty, which is as instructive as any in the work, and shows what the government did to promote the welfare of the nation at large. Wherever there is level ground, through it canals are cut, and the peasantry imitate the works of the government, in their sluices for

irrigating their fields. In this respect China resembles Holland, and the water-communications are so multiplied, that the construction of good roads is entirely forgotten. Labor being cheap, the means of subsistence easily obtained, and the population immense, works of this description are executed more cheaply than in any other country.

Succeeding these remarks upon the elements, the historians of Ming have given us long disquisitions upon the ceremonies then in fashion, told us what music was most esteemed at court, and added sundry remarks, valuable to a professor of the kotau, upon the most appropriate genuflections when coming into the presence of celestial majesty. After these remarks, we seem to have fallen upon a tailor's journal, or the diary of some Chinese Pepys, in which the cut of his imperal majesty's robes, the successive fashions of empresses, courtiers, and dignitaries of all degrees, and the costumes of the people at large, are all described. It would seem that the garb of that period was more becoming than that of our degenerate age. First, the dress was so wide that the wearer looked like a lord-chancellor on the woolsack; and the sleeves were large, and served for pockets; then they wore a square cap, and lastly they did not shave their head and make monkeys of themselves, but tied all their long hair up in a top-knot.

The appointment of officers was similar to that which obtains at present, so that the chapters upon this subject require only a transitory notice. An idea is very general abroad that merit alone leads to office in China, and that the successful candidate at examinations has alone a claim to promotion. But there are several other things which affect a man's eligibility; sons of meritorious officers and noblemen have the first claim, after whom come successful graduates, who are usually appointed to be district teachers and professors; then assistants in the offices, if recommended by their superiors. These last are, in one sense, the real rulers of the country, inasmuch as being accustomed to transact business, their aid is indispensable to the actual incumbent, while in his name they often oppress the people. Last not least are wealthy individuals who buy their offices.

In the detail of governmental departments, we have extracts of the Tá Ming Hwui tien, or Statistics of the Ming, a valuable document to the historian. The revenues of the court, amounted on an average to 40 millions of taels, besides an adequate quantity of rice, which is far below the present income. Comparing the present income with these quotations from ancient revenue, it is evident, that China has

never been so populous and so well cultivated as at present, and that the riches possessed by the nation are now four times as large as then.

The machinery of government adopted by the Ming was in its principal features retained by the Mantchous. The personal household of the emperor appears to have been much larger that at present, but on the other hand the retinue of the imperial relations was nothing to what it is now, when more than six thousand royal princes and princesses are to be found in the precincts of the palace. The Ming emperors sent these scions into the provinces, and thereby occasioned much trouble. What would have become of China, if the Mantchous had adopted the same plan! Nothing proves so much the profound prudence of the foreign rulers, than their abstaining entirely from favoring their own race, and keeping the hereditary nobility near the imperial abode under the surveillance of the monarch himself.

As early as the reign of Hungwú, an account was made of the productive industry of each family, which was made to pay an income tax, and also to furnish a certain number of men either for the military service or the forced labor of the state. They were allowed to commute this demand by a certain sum, and the average annually paid was three taels per household. After Hungwú was firmly seated on the throne, these taxable families amounted to 16,500,000, notwithstanding the long war carried on against the Mongols. But they decreased under his successors, so low at one time as nine millions, a conclusive proof of the deteriorating state of the country. In this system of taxation the Ming princes were as clever as were the ministers of Lewis XIV., and we presume, that Colbert might even have learnt much from them.

We are told that Hungwú appointed the harbors of Ningpo, Tsiuenchau (Chinchew), and Kwángchau for the reception of vessels coming to bring tribute from distant countries, (people who innocently supposed they merely came to "catch a little profit" in the way of trade), and who were therefore permitted to carry on commerce. Some of these tribute-bearers were also allowed to set up a shop to the capital. These regulations underwent many successive alterations, and foreign trade was at one time confined to Fukien province.

The emperors ordered that every article of consumption must be brought to court from the provinces. Thus there were districts bound to furnish the tiles for the imperial buildings, others the iron, cop-

per, and other metals, with silks and precious stones, so that there was no necessity for laying out much silver. At the commencement of Hungwú's reign, the precious metals ceased to circulate, and the emperor issued bank-notes to provide for this deficiency. Their value was soon reduced to nothing, and cash were cast, which has continued to this day to be the only coin in the empire.

To protect the sacred person of the emperor a large body-guard was maintained. But like Yishán's army at Canton, the whole host disappeared in the hour of danger, leaving none to defend the monarch in the time of need. The Chinese autocrats had standing armies long before the princes of Europe. In some of these hosts, if we are to believe the record, a single division amounted to 230,000 men, but in not a single instance could they be kept together. The pay and provisions soon fell short, and of course every body went home, leaving the officers with a few of their retainers alone in the field. Nor were these regiments able to fight for any length of time; if they gained the victory, they spread themselves to plunder; if they were worsted every man thought only of his own safety. And so it happened that the sons of heaven were usually destitute of an effective force, and when soldiers were most wanted, they were least to be had; so that amid a teeming population the emperor was almost defenseless. Yet the army lists were carefully kept, and a description of all the corps stationed along the frontiers is given, who were engaged in the amiable duty of exterminating barbarians. A maritime and river navy existed, and the former was increased, on account of the Japanese war; still it fell far below the present state of the Chinese men of war—which are always invincible, except when they come in contact with an enemy.

The arms of the Chinese were similar to those at present used; it was under the reign of the latter emperors that cannons and matchlocks became general. The first attempt at firing the new cast cannon proved fatal to the life of one Portuguese and several Chinese, and those engines of war fell into some disrepute. However one of the Jesuits mended the matter, by giving to each of the guns the name of a saint, and blessing them in regular Chinese style.

We have two volumes upon the kings, and their genealogy. Each of the princes of the blood received a small government in the provinces, where they promulgated their race. As Hungwú had a large number of sons, and each of them received his own rule, their number grew fast, and the historian has retained the lineage of each with a correctness that would put our heralds to the blush. Descend-

ants of the Ming dynasty were alive a few years ago, but in miserable circumstances. Táukwáng, however, could not bear their presence and killed them, though we believe that the race is not yet extinct. The people, however, care nothing about them, nor would they make an effort to restore them.

The account of men and things commences with the biography of empresses, queens, and maids of honor, and so numerous are they that even the Grand Turk cannot boast of a more formidable array of bright eyes and small feet. When Hungwú was crowned, his faithful partner, the wife of his youth, shared with him the high honor, but he prohibited her and all her court from interfering in the business of government. But this interdict was of no avail, and every beautiful mouth, if once in the monarch's favor, had something to say upon the administration, and to speak for a dear friend or first cousin. Some of those who shared the throne were of low extraction, their beauty being their only recommendation, but they seldom failed to raise their relations to high dignities. China, like all other lands, has had her clever women, and if we do not hear about Elisabeths, Catharines, or Maria Theresas, it is owing to the modesty of the daughters of Han; some of them, as Wú Tsetien, related in our vol. III., page 543, have proved themselves able to do anything to effect their end.

Some of the statesmen noticed were men of the first stamp, who well earned their renown, especially those who fought with Hungwú. There are also literary characters, celebrated for their knowledge of Chinese lore and the excellency of their administration, who were raised to office. Some of these biographies would read well if translated. The life of a person that wishes to climb high in office is full of care and trouble. In no station is he secure against the malice of his fellow officers; from his entrance upon office to the last day of his life, he must intrigue, cheat, and fawn, suffer oppression and oppress others. The ups and downs in life of these grandees furnish many an instructive lesson, and show the slippery ground on which they constantly tread. Behold the powerful minister of state, who by his unscrupulous conduct has finally distanced all his competitors, and is seated at the pinnacle of power, the premier of the realm, the delegated possessor of more power than almost any other mortal on the earth. Years of intrigue have furrowed his cheeks, and there he sits at the council-board grey headed, enjoying his influence and indemnifying himself for all the trouble he has had, in arriving to such a prominent station. Unfortunately, he forgets a

single ceremony at one of the proscribed sacrifices. His inferiors, envious of his good fortune, bring forward an accusation; he is adjudged either to lose his pay or his rank, and the man who may have in the morning received the adulation of thousands, sits down in the evening a clerk in one of the offices, there to redeem his errors. Against these vicissitudes of fortune no functionary is secure, and they are so common that the fall of the highest statesmen, for the most trivial reason occasions no sensation at all. Others follow and experience the same fate, until either a narrow minded man with few talents comes by some good luck, or having outlived his competitors, to high honors, and by the common consent of his fellow officers is left to enjoy his dignity, since all can draw advantage from his stupidity.

Three volumes are occupied with an account of native chiefs, who ruled over the aborigines in Húnán, Yunnán and other provinces, and who either incorporated their country with, or resisted the government. Their territory at that time appears to have been extensive, but the incroachments of the Chinese population upon their mountain fastnesses have been such during the last two centuries, as to make one believe, that they will be extinct within less than another 200 years.

The last three volumes are taken up with a detail of the foreign relations of China; the intercourse with Mongolia, Turkestan, and Independent Tartary occupying the largest portion. This part of the work opens with a description of Japan, the inroads of that people, and the final triumph of the imperial arms. There are several edicts addressed to the king by heaven's son, in which he dilates upon the great benefits Japan has received from China, and the necessity of his bowing a humble vassal of the Inner Kingdom. It is however remarkable, that no allusion is made to the priests who enriched the Japanese with the literature of Hán, and laid the foundation for its present civilization.

The countries that come next under consideration are Lewchew, Manila, Moluccas, and some other lands or nations, whose names it is impossible to recognize. The Lewchew islands appear to have been as civilized in the middle ages as they are at present, and to have kept up a steady intercourse with China. What a contrast is there in the state of civilization in the eastern and western islands of the Pacific; yet these amiable people are idolaters to this day, whilst the savages of many an isle west of them have embraced Christianity!

The native states of Luçonia sent tribute-bearers at various times to court. During Wánli's reign some Chinese men-of-war were cast on the coasts of the island, and found the Franks in possession. They were however well treated, and sent back to their country accompanied by some Dominican friars. Our author tells us, that these Franks got possession of the island by warily asking for a piece of territory as large as a cow's hide would cover, which they then cut into long pieces and inclosed a large tract of land, and this they claimed as their own in virtue of their agreement.

Omitting all further notices of the intercourse carried on with islands south of Luçonia, and the Moluccas, as well as that with Borneo, Malacca, Camboja, and India, we pass to what the historian says of European nations. The Franks live in the neighborhood of Malacca, but up to the time of Chinte they are not mentioned; they drove away the king of Malacca, and sent an embassador to court, one captain Mot and others, in 1519, who brought the produce of their country as a tribute offering. They lingered when ordered to depart, and began to rob and plunder, and even ate little children. The emperor, who kept two of this race with him, learned their language as an amusement. At this act two censors became indignant, and one of them sent in a memorial, advising that they should not be allowed to send any more tribute to the court, until they had reinstated the rájá of Malacca in his dignity. The other said, "that they were a dangerous set of knaves, skillful in holding arms, and the shrewdest of all the foreigners. They had entered Canton last year with a large vessel, and the roar of their guns had shaken the earth about the provincial city. Now they had found their way to the capital, and were going on trading as fast as they could; but if there was not an end put to their proceedings, the south of China would be soon involved in a bloody war. These and other considerations prevailed on the court to adopt measures for their expulsion. Koyung attacked them in 1524, took two of their ships, and beheaded thirty-five individuals. After taking this signal revenge, the emperor resolved upon casting cannon according to the model of the captured guns. There was only one obstacle in the way of making these fire-arms effective, and this was, that the Chinese soldiers were unable to handle them. Undaunted by this reverse, the Franks pitched their tents and took possession of some parts of the country. The governor of Canton even went so far in his partiality towards these foreigners as to petition the emperor, to allow them to trade, because both the public and private resources of the province depended upon

foreign commerce. Since that time the Franks entered Hiángshán, and settled themselves at Macao. In 1550, the governor of Canton prohibited the foreign trade, and the consequence was that these robbers, as the Franks are termed, proceeded to Fukien; but they suffered a signal defeat near Chaungán, (詔安) the western district of that province, and ninety-six of their leaders were beheaded by the victorious Chinese commander.

In ancient times the southern nations such as the Siamese, Javanese, Cambojans, &c., came to Canton to carry on their trade. But the Franks soon frightened the other foreigners so much, that they moved away and left them in possession of the territory. They built a large church, much to the annoyance of loyal Chinese, who again and again petitioned for their expulsion. In the meanwhile, their trade increased at an enormous rate, everybody stood in awe of them, and though the authorities openly prohibited their stay in the country, they privately favored them. About this time the Portuguese came and settled in Macao. They first worshiped Budha, and then adopted the religion of the God of heaven. When they trade, says the author, they count by their fingers. Though engaged in transactions amounting to thousands, they do not draw up any written engagements. When they swear they point to heaven, and never perjure themselves.

The Dutch, called the red haired nation, we are told, are large of stature, the hair of the head, beard, and eyebrows is red, and their feet remarkably long. When they heard of the progress the Franks had made they took Batavia, attacked them at Manila, and then came to Macao, spying about and devising mischief, but such good guard was kept, that they neither could get on shore, nor send a tribute-bearer to the capital. When they were in this dilemma, there came a traitorous Fukien man and told them to proceed to Chángchau. Thither they bent their course, and set themselves down on the Pescadors, where they met a roguish negotiater, who promised them access to the court, and the honor of sending up tribute, if they would pay down 30,000 taels. This sum they discharged in kind, giving him swords, wines, cloth and sundries, and he went his way with these bribes. Shortly afterwards Chin, an eloquent man was sent to them, who talked friendly and tried to prevail upon them to leave the station, which they would not do. In the meanwhile, the governor of Fukien issued prohibitory edicts, threatening with death every native who dared to supply them with provisions. But the traitorous natives, unmindful of their loyalty, carried on a trade. The

Hollanders had in the meanwhile built a city at one of the Pescadors, and the governor perceiving this, and also aware, that they had erected fortifications on Formosa, permitted them to carry on commerce under the condition of leaving the Pescador islands, which they did in 1624. But the Chinese functionaries having obtained their end, refused them the boon, and the Dutch reöccupied the Panghú, seized upon 600 fishing smacks, and forced the sailors to bring stones, and other materials to assist in building a new city. The officers at Amoy beheaded several tens of their prisoners, cheated them in the bargain, and prevailed upon the Dutch to level the fortifications and to remove to another place. They kept firm possession of Formosa, and would not move from thence. The Chinese were also degenerate enough to enter into commercial speculations with them. Their principal strength is in their huge vessels and large guns which smash stone walls to pieces, and in their black slaves, who can walk upon the sea as if it were dry land. They worship the God of heaven, and the produce of their country consists of amber, cornelian stones, glass, velvet and woolens.

ART. IV. *Particulars regarding a party of Chinese seized and imprisoned for having been engaged in kidnapping at Chusan.*

OUR readers are already aware of the efforts which have been made by the Chinese authorities, to induce the people to endeavor to kidnap their enemies as opportunity offered. They are also acquainted with many of the results of those efforts,—such as the seizure and imprisonment of Mr. Stanton, captain Anstruther, and others. The treatment which some of these captives received at the hands of the Chinese, as Mrs. Noble, sergeant Campbell, lt. Douglas, and others, in being thrust into bags, forced into cages, or closely pinioned, as our readers already know, places the inhumanity of their captors in a very unfavorable light. But it should be observed, in order that these cases may be fairly judged, that there does not seem to have been any extraordinary harshness used towards these foreign prisoners above that which is inflicted upon native prisoners, who have no money to bribe their jailers, although it is natural to suppose much greater irritation was felt against the former than the latter. Something is known likewise of the measures that have been adopted to

check that practice. Many, almost all of those who have been the agents of the government in kidnapping, have escaped with impunity. The offense was a very grave, though it must be confessed, not a very surprising one for Chinese 'braves' to commit, and might have been punished, in the first, and every succeeding instance, with severity. For a long time, however, the offenders went unpunished; at length some were seized and imprisoned; and finally a few were executed, being either shot or hung.

One party of these stealers of men was seized near Tinghái, at Chusan, on the 9th of last May. The British authorities had been looking out for these men a long time. Among them were two brothers—ringleaders of the gang—one called Tá Pápau, and the other Siáu Pápau. We suppose these were fictitious names. At length, pretty good evidence was brought to head-quarters, that one of these fellows was lodging in a house seven miles from Tinghái, with about twenty comrades; that they had that day, the 8th of May, been celebrating a feast, and carousing together; and that one of them had been seen at a temple, wearing a blue-button and a fox-tail, which had lately been conferred on him for his kidnapping, stealing arms, &c., &c. As the informants were ready to act as guides, the opportunity was not to be lost. Accordingly, early on the morning of the 9th, a party of soldiers, under the command of an officer, started for the above-named house. Our informant accompanied that party.

They reached the place unobserved; and having surrounded the house, burst open the door and entered. There they found some twenty villains, who tried to escape. Matchlocks were also found and taken; and last, but not least, he of the blue-buttoned cap and fox-tail. The men, having been bound, were carried off, twenty-four in all. One, on trying to escape, was shot.

On examination, the leader of the gang was found to be Siáu Pápau, and among his followers was a son of Tá Pápau. Having been detained at Chusan, these unfortunate men were put on board ship and brought down to Hongkong, were they were lodged in prison, and remained till the 7th instant, when, in consequence of the treaty, they were set at liberty. The number brought to Hongkong was, we believe, only twenty-two, and of these two died in prison. A free passage on board ship was offered them back to Chusan; they, however, preferred to go overland viâ Canton, and at their own expense. A recent attempt has been made to kidnap, since the signing of the treaty. But this must have been done, we presume, by persons unacquainted with the regulations, recently agreed upon for peace and friendly intercourse.

Art. V. *Portrait of Chuenhiu, one of the ancient sovereigns of China.*

Chuenhiu, Fuhí, Shinnung, Hwángtí, Yáu and Shun, are the five emperors; and with them, as one dynasty, Sháuhau, Chuenhiu, and Ku—his immediate predecessor and successor,—are usually classed with the five emperors; and their names, on chronological records, are placed immediately before those of Yáu and Shun. The three collectively reigned 240 years—the first occupying the throne 84, and the second and third each 78 years—which period terminated B. C.

2435, or about a century before the flood. It is in vain to speculate on the Chinese chronology of those early times. All their records must be fabulous or traditional, and of little value.

In the portraits, the artist has contrived to exhibit a gradual improvement in physiognomy, costume, &c., quite in harmony with what might be supposed to be the actual improvement of society. In their writings, however, the native historians are so lavish of praises, and attribute so many great and useful inventions to each of these patriarchs, that their respective claims to authorship are made to clash with each other.

Chuenhiu 顓頊—"the eminent and noble"—was born in Sz'-chuen, and succeeded his father Sháuháu at the age of twenty; began the exercise of royal authority in Chilí, not far from Peking; but built his capital in Shántung. He was a worshiper of—or one who offered sacrifices to—the Most High—i. e. 享上帝 *hiáng Sháng Tí*. He died at the age of 97.

ART. VI. *Topography of Shánsí; situation and boundaries of the province; its area and population; its subdivisions, mountains, rivers, lakes, plains, productions, &c.*

THOUGH one of the smaller divisions of the empire, Shánsí is yet no mean province. In it the progenitors of the black haired race built their habitations, laid the foundations of the Central Kingdom, and commenced a succession of celestial dynasties. It is situated between latitutes 35° 15′ and 42° 10′ N.; and between longitudes 0° 50′ and 6° 30′ W. of Peking,—reckoning from the extreme points on the Chinese maps. It is bounded, on the east of Chilí and Hónán; on the south, by Hónán; on the west by Shensí; and on the north by Chahar in Mongolia. The whole western, and half of the southern boundary, are formed by the Yellow river. This river, at the southwest, as it comes down from the north, turns almost at right-angles, and flows to the east. The province is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, of which the river is one of the longest sides.

It contains 55,268 square miles, or 35,371,520 English acres, supporting a population of 14,004,210, which gives 252 souls to

each square mile. It is about the same size as Fukien and Chilí, but larger than Kiángsú, Ngánhwui, and Chekiáng.

I. 大原府 *Táiyuen fú;* or the Department of Táiyuen, contains eleven districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 37° 53′ 30″ N., and long. 112° 30′ 30″ E., or 3° 55′ 30″ W. of Peking.

1 陽曲 Yángkiu,
2 徐溝 Sükau,
3 太谷 Táiku,
4 榆次 Yütsz',
5 太原 Táiyuen,
6 交城 Kiáuching,
7 文水 Wanshúi,
8 祁縣 Kí *hien*,
9 嵐縣 Lán *hien*,
10 興縣 Hing *hien*,
11 苛嵐州 Kólán *chau*.

II. 平陽府 *Pingyáng fú;* or the Department of Pingyáng, contains eleven districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 36° 6″ N., and long. 111° 30′ 30″ E., or 4° 55′ 30″ W. of Peking.

1 臨汾 Linfan,
2 曲沃 Kiuyu,
3 浮山 Faushán,
4 翼城 Yiching,
5 襄陵 Siángling,
6 太平 Táiping,
7 洪洞 Hungtung,
8 岳陽 Ngóhyáng,
9 汾西 Fansí,
10 鄉寧 Hiángning,
11 吉州 Ki *chau*.

III. 蒲州府 *Púchau fú;* or the Department of Púchau, contains six districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 34° 54′ N., and long. 100° 12′ 30″ E., or 6′ 13′ 30″ W. of Peking.

1 永濟 Yungtsí,
2 臨晉 Lintsin,
3 猗氏 I'shí,
4 萬泉 Wántsiuen,
5 榮河 Yunghó,
6 虞鄉 Yühiáng.

IV. 潞安府 *Lú-án fú;* or the Department of Lú-án, contains seven districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 36° 7′ 12″ N., and long. 112° 57′ 30″ E., or 3° 28′ 30″ W. of Peking.

1 長治 Chángchí,
2 壺關 Húkwán,
3 長子 Chángtsz',
4 潞城 Lúching,
5 黎城 Líching,
6 屯留 Tunliú,
7 襄垣 Siángyuen.

V. 汾州府 *Fanchau fú*; or the Department of Fanchau, contains eight districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 37° 19′ 12″ N., and long. 111° 38′ 30″ E., or 4° 46′ 30″ W. of Peking.

1 汾陽 Fanyáng,
2 孝義 Hiáuí,
3 介休 Kiáihiú,
4 平遙 Pingyáu,
5 石樓 Shilau,
6 臨縣 Lin *hien*,
7 永寧州 Yungning *chau*,
8 寧鄉 Ninghiáng.

VI. 澤州府 *Tsechau fú*; or the Department of Tsechau, contains five districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 35° 30′ N., and long. 112° 46′ E., or 3° 39′ W. of Peking.

1 鳳臺 Fungtái,
2 陵川 Lingchuen,
3 沁水 Tsinshúi,
4 陽成 Yángching,
5 高平 Káuping.

VII. 大同府 *Tátung fú*; or the Department of Tátung, comprises ten districts.

Its chief city is lat. 40° 5′ 42″ N., and long. 113° 13′ E., or 3° 12′ W. of Peking.

1 大同 Tátung,
2 懷仁 Hwáijin,
3 應州 Yingchau,
4 渾源州 Hwanyuen *chau*,
5 廣靈 Kwángling,
6 靈邱 Lingkiú,
7 山陰 Shányin,
8 陽高 Yángkáu,
9 天鎮 Tienchin,
10 豐鎮廳 Fungchin *ting*.

VIII. 寧武府 *Ningwú fú*; or the Department of Ningwú, contains four districts.

Its chief city is nearly in lat. 39° 8′ N., and long. 4° 10′ W. of Peking.

1 寧武 Ningwú,
2 神池 Shinchí,
3 偏關 Píenkwán,
4 五寨 Wúchái.

IX. 朔平府 *Sóhping fú;* or the Department of Sóhping, contains five districts.

Its chief city is nearly in lat. 40° 10′ N., and long. 4° 10′ W. of Peking.

1 右玉 Yúyu,
2 平魯 Pinglú,
3 左雲 Tsóyun,
4 朔州 Sóhchau,
5 寧遠廳 Ningyuen *ting.*

X. 平定州 *Pingting chau;* or the Department of Pingting, comprises only two districts.

Its chief city is nearly in lat. 37° 50′ N., and long. 3° W. of Peking.

1 壽陽 Chauyáng,
2 盂縣 Yü *hien.*

XI. 忻州 *Hin chau;* or the Department of Hin, contains only two districts.

1 靜樂 Tsinglóh,
2 定襄 Tingsiáng.

XII. 代州 *Tái chau;* or the Department of Tái, contains three districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 39° 5′ 30″ N., and long. 3° 30′ 30″ W. of Peking.

1 五臺 Wútái,
2 崞縣 Kóh *hien,*
3 繁峙 Fánchí.

XIII. 保德州 *Páute chau;* or the Department of Páute, contains only one district.

Its chief city is in lat. 39° 4′ 44″ N., and long. 5° 40′ W. of Peking.

1 河曲 Hókiu.

XIV. 解州 *Kiái chau;* or the Department of Kiái, contains four districts.

Its chief city is nearly in lat. 35° N., and long. 5° 40′ W. of Peking.

1 平陸 Pinglu,
2 芮城 Nuiching,
3 安邑 A′nyi,
3 夏縣 Hiá *hien.*

XV. 絳州 *Kiáng chau;* or the Department of Kiáng, contains five districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 35° 37′ 32″ N., and long. 5° 15′ W. of Peking.

1 聞喜 Wanhí,
2 絳縣 Kiáng *hien,*
3 垣曲 Yuenkiu,
4 稷山 Tsishán,
5 河津 Hótsin.

XVI. 隰州 *Sie chau;* or the Department of Sie, contains three districts.

Its chief city is in nearly lat. 36° 40′ N., and long. 5° 30′ W. of Peking.

1 蒲縣 Pú *hien,*
2 大寧 Táning,
3 永和 Yunghó.

XVII. 沁州 *Tsin chau;* or the Department of Tsin, contains two districts.

Its chief town is in nearly lat. 36° 32′ N., and long. 3° 40′ W. of Peking.

1 沁源 Tsinyuen,
2 武鄉 Wúhiáng.

XVIII. 遼州 *Liáu chau;* or the Department of Liáu, contains only two districts.

Its chief city is in lat. 37° 2′ 50″ N., and long. 3° 1′ W. of Peking.

1 和順 Hóshun,
2 榆社 Yüshié.

XIX. 霍州 *Hóh chau;* or the Department of Hóh, contains only two districts.

Its chief city is in lat 36° 35′ N., and long. 4° 43′ W. of Peking.

1 趙城 Cháuching,
2 靈石 Lingshi.

XX. 歸綏屬道五廳 *Kweisui Táu, shu Wú Ting,* or the five districts belonging to the circuit (or department) of Kweisui.

1 歸化城廳 Kweihwá *ching ting,*
2 和林格爾廳 Hólinke'rh *ting,*

3 托克托城廳 Tóhketóh *ching ting*,
4 清水河廳 Tsingshúihó *ting*,
5 薩拉齊廳 Sáhláhtsí *ting*.

I. *The department of Táiyuen* is one of the largest in the province; it occupies a central position, with regard to the north and south, and stretches eastward from the Yellow river, on the west, two thirds of the distance. On the north it is bounded by the departments of Páute and Ningwú; on the northeast by Hin; on the east by Pingting; on the southeast, by Liáu; on the south and southwest by Fanchau; and on the west by the province of Shensí. Several of the tributaries of the Wáng and Fan rivers take their rise in this department, considerable parts of which are hilly and mountainous. It has an enterprising and numerous population. Its capital city stands on the eastern bank of the river Fan, which affords an easy communication with the Yellow river. The magistrate of Yángkiu resides in the provincial city. The residence of the magistrate of the district Táiyuen is in the city of that name, standing on the western bank of the river. The city Ki, the head of the district of that name, stands on the eastern bank of the river and near the borders of the department. To this place the ancient monarch Yáu early removed his residence, from Tánling where he was born.

II. *The department of Pingyáng* is in every respect second only to the provincial capital and the region of country over which it has jurisdiction. It stands on a plain, not far from the eastern bank of the river Fan. It is bounded, on the north by the departments of Sie, Hóh, and Tsin; on the east by Lú-án; on the south, by Tsechau and Kiáng; and on the west by Shensí. Several tributaries of the large rivers have their sources in this department. Just below the city of Pingyáng the river divides and forms an island, on which is built the chief city of the district of Siángling.

III. *The department of Púchau*, forming the southwestern portion of the province, is bounded on the west by Shensí; on the south by Hónán; on the east by the department of Kiái; and on the north and northeast by Kiáng. Its shape is nearly that of a parallelogram. The angle made by the Yellow river, however, is not an exact right angle but an acute one, and the shape of the department varies accordingly, the western boundary being one of the longest sides of the parallelogram. *Púchau fu*, literally translated, means the "Flag-country department," so named evidently from its producing an abundance of reeds and rushes. Its chief town stands near its ex-

treme southwestern corner, and is the residence of the magistrate of the district Yungtsí. Northward from this city stand the chief ones of the districts Lintsin, Í'shí, Wanhí, Wántsíuen, and Yunghó. South from these and east from Yungtsí is Yúhiáng.

IV. *The department of Lú-án* is in the southeastern part of the province, occupying the country in which the southern branches of the Chucháng (濁漳) take their rise. It is bounded on the north, by the department of Tsin; on the east by that of Chángte, in Hónán; on the south by that of Tsechau; and on the west by that of Pingyáng. On one of our Chinese maps there is a low range of hills extending from the Yellow river almost up to the Great Wall, forming a part of the southern and eastern boundaries of the province. This ridge makes the eastern boundary of Lú-án, and the river Chucháng flows through it, running eastward. The shape of this river, on the east side of the ridge, is like a bill-hook. On the outer bend of the river, are four branches nearly equidistant from each other. The country is hilly, but affords a good deal of arable ground; and being well watered, uniformly yields plentiful harvests.

V. *The department of Fanchau* stands on the western bank of the river Fan (or Fwen, as Du Halde calls it,) about midway between the cities of Táiyuen and Pingyáng. Two of its eight districts are on the east of the Fan; the others are between the Fan and the Yellow rivers. The chief city—if we may determine its site by the Chinese maps—stands on a plain some miles from the river. The general features of the country resemble those of the departments of Táiyuen and Pingyáng.

VI. *The department of Tsechau* is situated on the south of those of Lú-án and Pingyáng, having the department of Kiáng for its western boundary, and the province of Hónán for its southern and eastern. On these two last named sides, the long low ridge, above alluded to, forms the line of demarkation: it is called *Táihing shán* (太行山), which might be translated the High-way hill, or the hill which makes a high road. It is watered by the Tsin and the Tán 丹 rivers.

VII. *The department of Tátung* is bounded on the north and northwest by the country of the Cháhárs; on the east by the province of Chilí; on the south by Chilí and the department of Tái (代); and on the west by that of Sóhping. It is a very mountainous region, having branches of the Great Wall on its northern and southern frontiers, and watered by the Sángkáu and its tributaries.

VIII. *The department of Ningwú* lies on the south of the Great

Wall and east of the Yellow river, extending nearly half across the province from east to west. The names of its four districts, when translated, will perhaps in some measure indicate the character of the country. The first has the same name as the department, viz., "Quiet and martial;" the second is named the "Divine Pool;" the third, the "Inclined Pass;" the fourth, the "Five Encampments."

IX. *The department of Sóhping* lies due west from that of Tátung, between the two branches of the Great Wall; it embraces one district, *Ningyuen ting*, situated on the north side of the wall. Near its southern border is a small lake, called the "Fountain of the Sángkáu."

X. *The department of Pingting* borders on Chilí, having the extreme southern part of a spur of the Great Wall for its eastern boundary. On the north it is bounded by the department of Tái; on the west by those of Hin and Táiyuen; and on the south by that of Liáu. The department is small and mountainous, and two or three small streams of water take their rise in it.

XI. *The department of Hin* is bounded by Ningwú on the north; by Tái on the east; and by Pingting and Táiyuen on the south and west. Its general features are like those of Pingting.

XII. *The department of Tái* lies due north of Pingting, having a spur of the Wall above named on the east, and the southern branch of the Wall for its northern boundary. It is exceedingly mountainous. The river Hátóh, rising near the point where the spur leaves the main Wall, runs several miles westward nearly parallel with it, and then trending to the south, makes a broad sweep and flows eastward into the province of Chilí, making on the south and southwest the line of demarkation between Tái and the departments of Pingting and Hin.

XIII. *The department of Páute*, having but a single district, lies on the east of the Yellow river, between the departments of Ningwú and Táiyuen. A portion of the Great Wall here runs parallel with the Yellow river, close to its eastern margin.

XIV. *The department of Kiái* stretches over a small region of country on the northern bank of the Yellow river, directly east of and contiguous to the department of Púchau, which it greatly resembles in its geographical features.

XV. *The department of Kiáng* includes a narrow belt of country lying northerly and easterly from the departments of Púchau and Kiái, having a short portion of the Yellow river at the two extremes of the belt.

XVI. *The department of Sie* lies on the eastern bank of the Yellow river, between Fanchau on the north, and Pingyáng on the south. It is hilly, and well watered by several small branches of the Yellow river.

XVII. *The department of Tsin* is a narrow range of mountainous country, bounded on the north by Fanchau; on the east, by Liáu; on the southeast, by Lú-án; on the south, by Pingyáng; and on the west, by Hóh.

XVIII. *The department of Liáu* is elevated and mountainous; bounded on the north by Pingting; on the east and south, by Chilí and Honan provinces; on the southwest, by Tsin; and on the west, by Táiyuen.

XIX. *The department of Hóh* is a narrow portion of country lying on both sides of the river Fan, directly above the department of Pingyáng.

XX. *The department* (or circuit 道 *táu*) *of Kweisui* contains five districts, all situated north of the Great Wall, and comprising the whole of the northern portion of the province. The prefect has his residence in the city of *Kweihwá*, which is distant to the northwest 890 *li* from the provincial capital, and 1180 from Peking, nearly in lat. 40° 49′ N., long. 4° 45′ W. Southeast fram Kweihwá are the district of *Hó-lin-ke-'rh* and *Tóh-ke-tóh*. Further to the south and west is the district *Tsingshui hó;* and that of *Sáh-láh-tsi* on the west.

This province affords an instance of the changes that have taken place in the empire since the days of Du Halde. He makes only five cities (the heads of that number of departments) in the whole province: these are, in his own orthography, Tay-ywen-fu, Pingyáng-fu, Lu-ngan-fu, Fwen-chen-fu, and Tay-tong-fu. The department of Kweisui has been added since he wrote, and the others subdivided so as to give nineteen where he found only five.

The natural features of the country have doubtless changed but little, if at all. The Hwáng hó "rolls down its golden sands," quite as it used to do under other dynasties, changing its bed a little here and there, but keeping well within its bounds, so far at least as Shánsí is concerned. The headwaters of the river Fan are near lat. 39° N., among the summits of the Kwántsin (管涔) mountains; it flows nearly parallel with the Yellow river, till it reaches the chief city in the department of Kiáng, where it turns and flows to the west, and unites its waters with those of the Hwáng hó. The Sángkien (桑乾 or Sángkáu) is the next largest river. The branches of these are numerous. The next, in the order the Chi-

nese name them are the Tsin 沁; the Cháng 漳; the Tsing cháng 清漳; the Hútòh 滹沱; and the Sie 濕. There are only a few lakes, and those are small. One is called the Salt pool.

The portions of the country exhibits great diversity, in its animal vegetable, and mineral productions. Animals, both tame and wild, are abundant. On the north are some of the emperor's best hunting grounds. Grains of almost all kinds are plentiful. The grapes are perhaps the best that can be found in the empire. Iron and other minerals are produced in most of the northern parts of the province.

The natural scenery is in many places exquisitely beautiful, rich, and varied. The climate, too, we may easily suppose is, as generally represented by travelers, good, being quite free from those evils which infest the more level portions of the empire.

ART. VII. *Journal of Occurrences: return of troops from the north; division of the forces; proclamation regarding the new ports; government of Chusan; visit of H. M. brig Serpent to Formosa; popular feeling at Canton relating to foreigners.*

HITHERTO the aspect of affairs consequent upon the peace, continues to promise well. The feelings of the people towards foreigners, in that part of the country where the war has caused them the most misery, is kindly, and in the new ports they seem to be looking forward to the commencement of a new intercourse with pleasure. The first instalment of the sum agreed upon in the treaty having been paid, the whole force retired to Chusan. A correspondent of the Friend of China states that 1930 men are to garrison Chusan, 980 to be placed on Kúlángsú, and 1700 at Hongkong. Most of the troops and transports have returned to the latter place from the north, where also H. E. sir Hugh Gough arrived on the 26th inst. H. E. sir Henry Pottinger visited Shánghái on his way to Chusan, where he issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary, and chief superintendent of the trade of the trade of British subjects in China, deems it proper in consequence of applications having been lately made to him, to proclaim for general information, that no British merchant vessel can be allowed to go to any of the ports (Canton excepted) that are to be opened in accordance with the last treaty, until the tariffs and scale of duties shall be fixed, and consular officers appointed; and of which arrangements due notice will be published. In the meantime, the ports of Tinghái (Chusan) and that of Kúlángsú (Amoy) are, as heretofore, open to all vessels wishing to visit them.

God save the Queen.

Dated on board the steam frigate Queen, in Chusan Harbor, this 14th day of November, 1842. (Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,

Her majesty's plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of trade in China.

(True copy.) CHARLES E. STEWART, asst. sec. & treasurer.

The *government of Chusan* it is said is to be partly military and partly civil, but the whole island is to be left completely under the control of the English. None of the details of this arrangement, nor of those pertaining to the new ports, have yet been officially promulgated.

The *prisoners on Formosa*, from the Nerbudda and Ann, not having been delivered up, capt. Chads dispatched H. M. brig Serpent from Amoy to receive them. We have been favored with the following account of this visit.

"We started from Amoy on Saturday morning the 8th of October, ran over to the Pescadores by evening, lay to until the next morning, and in a short time were at anchor near several large junks, whose position directed us. Having obtained a pilot from one of them, we ran in abreast of the fort about four miles below the capital, and anchored in five fathoms, between two or three miles from the shore. The place where the fort is of which I speak is called A'nping 安平; the name of the capital is Táiwán fú 臺灣府, as you already know. Soon after coming to anchor, the first lieutenant was sent to the commander of the fort, the A'nping hie, to announce our arrival on a peaceful errand, and to inquire when the captain, who bore a letter from the English senior naval officer at Amoy to the Táiwán chin 臺灣鎮, (i. e. the protector of Táiwán, who is the highest authority in the island) might have an interwiew with his excellency. Mr. Brown, the first lieut. had some difficulty in making his way over an extensive mud flat, which lay between the beach and the fort, and on reaching the spot, an inferior officer put his head out of a port hole, and inquired what he wanted. He told them he wanted first to be on a level with themselves, when he would deliver his message. A second came and told him they had not sent for him, and of course could not tell what business he had there. Refusing to say more until invited into the fort, the Anping hie came, and told him to enter. They received him in an open court, gave him a narrow bench to sit on, and treated him uncivilly. He told them what he came for, and they appointed the next morning at 11 A. M. to receive the letter of captain Nevill. The next day several of the officers and myself accompanied the captain. The shore is difficult of approach. We ran through breakers, and were pulled in flat boats and carried by the men over the mud. On arriving at the fort, where Mr. Brown was received, we were met by some officials wearing gold buttons, who led us outside of the fort, and through the streets of a village to the hall where their superiors were assembled. Here we were well received by a number of officers wearing light red, blue crystal, and white and gold buttons. They gave captain Nevill and Mr. Brown chairs, and wanted to put the rest of us off with benches, but this honor we declined, and held out until all obtained chairs. Akum acted as interpreter. After a few introductory remarks, the letter was adduced; it went around, and was returned, none daring open it, because it was directed to the Táiwán chin, and he was not present. Captain N.'s instructions were to deliver it personally if possible. This was the first point at issue. The captain pressed the nature of his instructions, and they the impracticability of following them under present circumstances. The Táiwán chin was at Táiwán fú. There was an immense mud flat in the way, so that he could not come to us, nor we go to him. They dispatched a letter to him to know his pleasure, and told us we had better return to our ship, and come again the next morning. Captain N. replied that we were in haste to accomplish the business, and preferred waiting on shore for the reply. At this time they were willing to receive the letter and forward it to the Táiwán chin; but this was objected to in the hope of obtaining an audience with him. Tea and cakes were handed us, and they told us that apartments would be provided for us. The preparations

were soon made, and we were conducted a long distance to a temple of the Queen of Heaven. Here we found three priests' rooms with several naked bedsteads, for all of which only one large quilt could be mustered. Others with some difficulty were obtained, and with our cloaks and clothes, we managed to pass the night. The dinner and breakfast were very inferior. The first consisted of Chinese messes in a few bowls, flavored with garlic, and scarcely tolerable. The rice was the only pure and good substance. Having ascertained before the next morning, that we did not despise fowls, ducks, pork, or eggs, they gave us a set-out of a chicken, a duck, a piece of pork, and some eggs, all but the latter, boiled to insipidity.

"After breakfast we sent Akum to request an audience, as we wished to dispatch business and return. He brought back an unsatisfactory answer. Their honors appeared to have lost their zeal in our business and cared very little about seeing us; whereupon we determined to march to the hall and send for them, which we accordingly did. The A´nping, hie and one or two others wearing blue buttons soon made their appearance, but the wind had changed. The former gentleman came in with all the inimitable airs of a Chinese dignitary of the old regime. He scarcely noticed us, and when spoken to, answered disdainfully. He condescended to tell us, that the Táiwán chin was not coming to meet us. We inquired whether we might go and deliver the letter to him. He answered, No, it would not be permitted. We then as our dernier resort, asked him whether he would receive the letter, and have it conveyed to his superior officer. He graciously replied, That he would have nothing to do with it. He then gracefully turned up his nose at the whole affair, told Akum that the business for which we were taking so much trouble was a small affair, and was indulging in this strain, when I told captain N. what he was saying, and asked him, whether I had not better give him a little plain talk before we parted. I then went before him and told him that he was making very light of this matter, but that we considered the lives of our fellow-men very important, and that I begged him to tell us where the hundred and odd men were, of whom he made no account. He was evidently alarmed and made no reply. The day before he told Akum unasked that they had been put to death, which we would not listen to. Now he was afraid to repeat what he had said; contradicted himself, and prevaricated, and when hard pushed even said, He did not know. At capt. Nevill's request I again asked him whether he would receive and forward the letter. He said, No; I inquired whether captain Nevill could see the Táiwán chin, to which he made the same reply. I then asked whether the eleven prisoners would be delivered up to us. This met with the same negative. He said that the letter was informal, not having come through the governor of the province, and that it was their duty to hand over the prisoners to his excellency only. He added that the prisoners had already been sent to the northern part of the island, there to be embarked for Fuchau fú. This assertion we believed at the time to be false, and afterwards learned from the soldiers that it was so, and that they were still confined at Táiwán fú. As nothing could be gained by protracting the audience, we agreed to take our leave and return to the ship. Before going, I told the officers present, that we were not ignorant of the part they had been acting; that they had deceived the emperor, in telling him, what they well knew to be false, viz. that these unfortunate men were English soldiers, whom they had conquered and seized, after having destroyed their ships. I took occasion to say to the military commander, whose cap was adorned with a red button, and peacock's feather, that the honors he was then wearing he owed to the base imposition he had practiced upon his emperor. I did not let them know that we were acquainted with their having procured through their misrepresentations the death of so many of the Lascars, for this was too grave a subject to be treated here. The few saluta-

ry truths dealt out to them in language adapted rather to their base conduct, than to their present unmerited ranks, had a marked and we hoped a happy effect at this time. On Wednesday the 12th, we returned to the ship, and arrived back at Amoy on Saturday morning."

Since the return of the Serpent to Amoy, she has been again to Formosa, and received on board the crew of the Herculaneum transport, who were treated very kindly by the Chinese.

We copy the following rescript from the Friend of China, in which it appeared in both Chinese and English. It is to be hoped that H. I. M. is sincere in these concessions, and does not regard them as mere temporary expedients to avoid greater humiliations.

On the 2d day of the 8th moon (Sept. 8th, 1842), the imperial will was received as follows; Kíying has sent up a dispatch concerning the settlement of affairs with the barbarians, the establishment of peace, and the affix of the imperial seal. The various items of the treaty entered into, have also been submitted to the imperial glance, having been assented to by the said commissioners. In this dispatch was likewise stated the confirmed desire of the English to have trade at Fuchau fú, to erect factories, and to dwell there with their families, to all which the imperial assent was given, on the third of Aug. Our commissioners themselves, requested gravest punishment [for the concessions to the English] but we acquit them of all guilt on the subject.

As to the old debts of the hong-merchants, the foreigners will not dare to seek the interference of the officers of government.

The English are to have nothing to say against the erection of our forts and citadels.—To these two last items the English have given their respectful assent. Each of the different points were drawn out in form, and I the emperor having given them thorough perusal adjudged them worthy of negotiation, but demanding the utmost care and the most judicious deliberation.

At the various ports where the barbarians are to trade they are allowed to carry on their dealings indiscriminately with whomsoever of our merchants they please, and all debts contracted between them are to be paid by the respective parties without official interference.

The money (the 21 millions,) is to be paid by annual instalments. It is a vast amount, and where is such a sum to come from to be given away? Let Kíying alone be held responsible hereafter for arranging the matter and registering beforehand the places which are to supply their respective quota of the fund, and memorialize the court accordingly.

In the present dispatch it is stated that on 1st August, 1841, the said English nation had received money at the various cities. As to these cities where such money has been received, with the definite amount, and also the amount to be deducted, let clear investigations be instituted, and representations made to the Court in accordance therewith.

The prisoners of each country to be unconditionally delivered up, that extraordinary benevolence may be manifested. The natives of the Middle Kingdom, who have been in attendance upon the officers of the said English nation, are to be considered free from guilt for so doing; and as peace has now been declared, the people of both nations are to be regarded as one mutual whole, no one again daring to proceed to bloodshed. Should any of our people in other matters offend against the laws, our nation alone is to take the management of their cases without the interference of the English nation.

Hereafter there will be fixed duties at the five ports, and how is it that the said barbarians who have lived so long at Canton, are not fully aware of the custom-house arrangements?

The merchants of the Middle Kingdom who carry on trade from the interior and pass through the custom-house, are to pay the usual dues.

Our assent is given for the occupation of Tinghái and Kúlángsú for a time until the money be paid; and let each of the five custom-houses be thrown open, let the ships pass out and let it be also understood that military occupation of the above places will not be allowed for a great length of time.

Let each of the above items be definitely arranged by Kíying and colleagues

with the barbarians, giving closest attention to the minutest particulars, that the treaty may be drawn up in the most clear and intelligible terms, preventing all after difficulties, and confusion of affairs. As the barbarians cannot understand us, let the services of interpreters be employed that they may be satisfied. The whole of the barbarian vessels are to leave the Great river about Sept. 14th; and let the matter be adjusted with the speediest dispatch that quiet may be restored to the imperial bosom, and let these our commands be sent by the most rapid express, that they may be made known. Respect this.

At Canton, no small excitement has been caused by certain gentry, who have made use of a rumor that the English were to have lands granted them for dwellings on Hónán, opposite the foreign factories, to irritate the people against them. The following spirited manifesto was published by the gentry during the present month as the expression of their opinion.

We have been reverently consulting upon the empire—a vast and undivided whole! How can we permit it to be severed in order to give it to others! Yet we, the rustic people, can learn to practice a rude loyalty; we too know to destroy the banditti and thus requite his majesty. Our Great Pure dynasty has cared for this country for more than two hundred years, during which a succession of distinguished monarchs, sage succeeding sage, has reigned; and we who eat the herb of the field, and tread the soil, have for ages drank in the dew of imperial goodness, and been imbued with its benevolence. The people in wilds far remote beyond our influence, have also felt this goodness, comparable to the heavens for height, and been upheld by this bounty, like the earth for thickness. Wherefore peace being now settled in the country, ships of all lands come, distant though they be from this for many a myriad of miles; and of all the foreigners on the south and west there is not one but what enjoys the highest peace and contentment, and entertains the profoundest respect and submission.

But there is that English nation; whose ruler is now a woman and then a man, its people at one time like birds and then like beasts, with dispositions more fierce and furious than the tiger or wolf, and hearts more greedy than the snake or hog,—this people has ever stealthily devoured all the southern barbarians, and like the demon of the night they now suddenly exalt themselves. During the reigns of Kienlung and Kiáking, these English barbarians humbly besought entrance and permission to make a present; they also presumptuously requested to have Chusan, but those divine personages clearly perceiving their traitorous designs, gave them a peremptory refusal. From that time, linking themselves in with traitorous traders, they have privily dwelt at Macao, trading largely in opium, and poisoning our brave people. They have ruined lives,—how many millions none can tell; and wasted property—how many thousands of millions who can guess! They have dared again and again to murder Chinese, and have secreted the murderers, whom they refused to deliver up, at which the hearts of all men grieved and their heads ached. Thus it has been that for many years past, the English by their privily watching for opportunities in the country have gradually brought things to the present pass.

In 1838, our great emperor having fully learned all the crimes of the English and the poisonous effects of opium, quickly wished to restore the good condition of the country and compassionate the people. In consequence of the memorial of Hwáng Tsióhsz', and in accordance to his request, he specially deputed the public minded, upright, and clear headed minister Lin Tsesü, to act as his imperial commissioner with plenipotentiary powers, and go to Canton to examine and regulate. He came and took all the stored-up opium and stopped the trade, in order to cleanse the stream and cut off the fountain; kindness was mixed with his severity, and virtue was evident in his laws, yet still the English repented not of their errors, and as the climax of their contumacy called troops to their aid. The censor Hwáng, by advising peace, threw down the barriers, and bands of audacious robbers, willingly did all kinds of disreputable and villainous deeds. During the past three years, these rebels, depending upon their stout ships and effective cannon, from Canton went to Fukien, and thence to Chekiáng and on to Kiángsú, seizing our territory, destroying our civil and military authorities, ravishing our women, capturing our property, and bringing upon the inhabitants of these four provinces intolerable miseries. His imperial majesty was troubled

and afflicted, and this added to his grief and anxiety. If you wish to purify their crimes, all the fuel in the empire will not suffice, nor would the vast ocean be enough to wash out our resentment. Gods and men are alike filled with indignation, and heaven and earth cannot permit them to remain.

Recently, all those who have had the management of affairs in Kiángnán have been imitating those who were in Canton, and at the gates of the city they have willingly made an agreement, peeling off the fat of the people to the tune of hundreds of myriads, and all to save the precious lives of one or two useless officers; in doing which they have exactly verified what chancellor Kin Yinglin had before memorialized. Now these English rebels are barbarians dwelling in a petty island beyond our domains; yet their coming throws myriads of miles of country into turmoil, while their numbers do not exceed a few myriads. What can be easier than for our celestial dynasty, to exert its fullness of power, and exterminate these contemptible sea-going imps, just as the blast bends the pliant bamboo! But our highest officers and ministers cherish their precious lives, and civil and military men both dread a dog as they would a tiger; regardless of the enemies of their country or the griefs of the people, they have actually sundered the empire and granted its wealth; acts more flagitious these than those of the traitors in the days of the Southern Sung dynasty, and the reasons for which are wholly beyond our comprehension. These English barbarians are at bottom without ability, and yet we have all along seen in the memorials that officers exalt and dilate upon their prowess and obstinacy; our people are courageous and enthusiastic, but the officers on the contrary say that they are dispirited and scattered: this is for no other reason than to coerce our prince to make peace, and then they will luckily avoid the penalty due for "deceiving the prince and betraying the country." Do you doubt? Then look at the memorial of chancellor Kin Yinglin which says, "They take the occasion of war to seek for self-aggrandizement;" every word of which directly points at such conduct as this.

We have recently read in his majesty's lucid mandate, that "There is no other way, and what is requested must be granted," and that, "We have conferred extraordinary powers upon the ministers, and they have done nothing but deceive us." Looking up we perceive his majesty's clear discrimination and divine perception, and that he is fully aware of the imbecility of his ministers; he remembers too the loyal anger of his people. He has accordingly now temporarily settled all the present difficulties, but it is that, having matured his plans, he may hereafter manifest his indignation, and show to the empire that it had not fathomed the divine awe-inspiring counsels.

The dispositions of these rebellious English is like that of the dog or sheep, whose desires can never be satisfied; and therefore we need not inquire whether the peace now made be real or pretended. Remember that when they last year made disturbance at Canton, they seized the Square fort, and thereupon exhibited their audacity, everywhere plundering and ravishing. If it had not been that the patriotic inhabitants dwelling in Hwáitsing and other hamlets, and those in Shingping, had not killed their leader and destroyed their devilish soldiers, they would have scrupled at nothing, taking and pillaging the city and then firing it, in order to gratify their vengeance and their greediness: can we imagine that for the paltry sum of six millions of dollars they would, as they did, have raised the siege and retired? How to be regretted! That when the fish was in the frying-pan, the Kwángchau fú should come and pull away the firewood, let loose the tiger to return to the mountains, and disarm the people's indignation. Letting the enemy thus escape on one occasion has successively brought misery upon many provinces: whenever we speak of it, it wounds the heart, and causes the tears to flows.

Last year, when the treaty of peace was made, it was agreed that the English should withdrew from beyond Lankeet, that they should give back the forts near there, and dwell temporarily at Hongkong, and that thenceforth all military operations were for ever to cease: who would have supposed that before the time stipulated had passed away, they would have turned their backs upon this agreement, taken violent possession of the forts at the Bogue with their "wooden dragons" (i. e. ships of war),—and when they came upon the gates of the City of Rams with their powerful forces, who was there to oppose them? During these three years, we have not been able to restore things as at first, and their deceptive

craftiness then confined to these regions has rapidly extended itself to Kiángnán. But our high and mighty emperor, preëminently intelligent and discerning (*lit.* grasping the golden mirror and holding the gemmeous balances), consents to demean himself to adopt soothing counsels of peace, and therefore submissively accords with the decrees of heaven. Having a suspicion that these outlandish people intended to incroach upon us, he has secretly arranged all things. We have respectfully read through all his majesty's mandates, and they are as clearsighted as the sun and moon; but those who now manage affairs, are like one who supposing the raging fire to be under, puts himself as much at ease as swallows in a court; but who, if the calamity suddenly reäppears, would be as defenseless as a grampus in a fishmarket. The law adjudges the penalty of death for betraying the country, but how can even death atone for their crimes? Those persons who have been handed down to succeeding ages with honor, and those whose memories have been execrated, are but a little apart on the page of righteous history; let our rulers but remember this, and we think they also must exert themselves to recover their characters. We people have had our day in times of great peace, and this age is one of abundant prosperity; scholars are devising how to recompense the kindness of the government, nor can husbandmen think of forgetting his majesty's exertions for them. Our indignation was early excited to join battle with the enemy, and we then all urged one another to the firmest loyalty.

We have heard the English intend to come into Pearl river and make a settlement; this will not, however, stop at Chinese and foreigners merely dwelling together, for men and beasts cannot endure each other; it will be like opening the door and bowing in the thief, or setting the gate ajar and letting the wolf in. While they were kept outside, there were many traitors within; how much more, when they incroach even to our bedsides, will our troubles be augmented? We cannot help fearing it will eventuate in something strange, which words will be insufficient fully to express. If the rulers of other states wish to imitate the English, with what can their demands be waived? Consequently, the unreasonable demands of the English are going to bring great calamity upon the people, and deep sorrow to the country. If we do not permit them to dwell with us under the same heaven, our spirits will feel no shame; but if we willingly consent to live with them, we may in truth be deemed insensate.

We have reverently read in the imperial mandate, "There must indeed be some persons among the people of extraordinary wisdom or bravery, who can stir them up to loyalty and patriotism, or unite them in self-defense; some who can assist the government and army to recover the cities, or else defend passes of importance against the robbers; some who can attack and burn their vessels, or seize and bring the heads of their doltish leaders; or else some with divine prescience and wisdom, who can disclose all their silly counsels, and get to themselves a name of surpassing merit and ability, and receive the highest rewards We can confer, &c., &c." We, the people having received the imperial words, have united ourselves together as troops, and practice the plan of joining hamlets and villages, till we have upwards of a million of troops, whom we have provisioned according to the scale of estimating the produce of respective farms; and now we are fully ready and quite at ease as to the result. If nothing calls us, then each one will return to his own occupation; but if the summons come, joining our strength in force, we will incite each other to effort; our brave sons and brothers are all animated to deeds of arms, and even those who are finical and delicate as jewels, our wives and daughters, have learned to discourse of arms.

At first, alas, those who guarded the passes were at ease and careless, and the robbers came unbidden and undesired; but now [if they come], we have only zealously to appoint each other to stations, and suppress the rising of the waves to the stillest calm (i. e. to exterminate them). When the golden pool is fully restored to peace, and his majesty's anxiety for the south relieved; when leviathan has been driven away, then will our anger, comparable to the broad ocean and high heavens, be pacified.

Ah! We here bind ourselves to vengeance, and express these our sincere intentions in order to exhibit great principles; and also to manifest heaven's retribution and rejoice men's hearts, we now issue this patriotic declaration. The high gods clearly behold: do not lose your first resolution.

Date Due

Ap 19 '45
Ap 27 '45
F 4 '46